THE THE VORBERS OF BRENSWICK COUNTY,

is erf rasho ter time.

N. C. and any same gritzens. I smounde myself a candidate combined in Bullswick compy, in the election in August axi. Bulg in the same, I shall not have an opportunity schering the suffrages of the voters in person. I an nwn to the consty. I have been in service two years. lutter to bar paits i y, and direct every available effort to ir public and personal interest. their public and personal inferest.

For unlearne other be their choice, I shall quietly acquicase in their docks in, and devote myself cheerfully, as be-

e, to the service of my country as a soldier.

D. M. ALLEN,

CAMP OF THE 18TH N. C. T.. MAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb 6th, 1864. S UNDERSHINED respectfully announces to the 22-5 and a ddors of Bladen County, that he is a candi-elortic office of Sheriff of said County, and would be ased to receive their support. If elected he pledges discharge the duties of the office with the same , and zeal weich he trusts has characterized him as

BENJ. F. RINALDI, Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

A CARD.

FELL IW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF SAMPSON CO., N. C:
At the solicitation of several friends, I have consented machine myself a candidate for the cheriffalty of our nry. Being connected with the a my,—in which canyl three been near three years, and being denied at the privacee of a for eagh,-it is impossible me to see and task with you as I wish to do, and henc ratall a. I consider it a time ill-suited to the dis at m of purifical issues, and think the agitators and the ter serve the country by entering the any I can only promise my friends, if elected, an unong there are a tached to the position. And it deteated w it passively bow to your d of four,-knowing that you

N . James Lt. 1864. 37

TO THE CITIZENS AND LOIDIERS OF ONSLOW GRN. L. Str. S. = Having received the e-roest and repeated of you've become a candidate for a on on the next Legislature of North the state of the net believe to the day would want to tak med and and I can seems you, gentlemen, that I beginning of the war : go forward to the and in the beginning of this war. Not get the first the first war are no hobby contending for our rights and pendence, with regard to my position, I flatter of Mr. Lincoln, "keep pegging away." special want the belief tout to a trace has been such as to the case, which we all desire to much. I can only say the to elect me to the honorable pention to which I asand the army, on all occurrence may place, care the state and hour of the state and my

the all duties will prevent my catvasing the County, knowing t at the , a tritic people of Onelow are always to fer all observatly submit to their decision whatever

> lour numble servant, Capt. C. E., 3rd N. C. Treops.

TO THE VOICES OF ELPLIN COUNTY. GENILE SEY AND BROTHER BOLDIERS:-I annonne anjecti a cand date for a scat in the next House of vo eract Dup.11 county; therefore I am Lieud at I am forcer to enough to be elected. I shall have the product the naturest of the State and County uplings out as my shall and ability win admit. I am The Delin Clat Band also as a roll, a occessionist as ever ded. Scis a e louder than words. I have been in

We are attrained to autounce the name of JAMES Ah wit. Las a cannotic to represent Baden county in the rextile plature in the house of Commons. CONSERVATIVE.

JACKSONVILLE, July 11th, 1864. ir-Citiz ne and Soldiers As the movember of stace of the army, and the nany in seent constants, as well as the various arms of the ser-The of many along short of a gene al natice through a new order to leach you all in the short time between now and he day of election, I adopt this means of acknowledgw my gratitude for your confidence reposed in me he.o. to the chard to a unotine myself a candidate for reselection that have proved State Bonato. Feeling conscious of having this hared my day (to the exemple my ability.) to my mitry and me cause, to the soldier in the field and his be tanning at home, and to the private cit zen and his civil Broud you agan elect me your benator, I shall ever of a coosti-usec. Otherwise, I shall abide your decision with the Lepto rell cion, that deteat in a good cause is preferable to success in a lad one.

Your Chedisht re. Vant,
J. F. MUREILL. FELLOW SCLIPER'S AND CITIZENS OF DUPLIN

Being in the service, I take this method of announcing his House of Count as of the next Legislature. I shall be the flatter by encourage ment I have received both from my low-so die s and citizens in different sections of the insure my chotton. And should I be one of the favored, I ped e myself to make you a faithful hepresentative, alwas at the light place in due time, ever locking to your JOS. A. SBINE,

Co. A, 3rd Regt. N. C. Cavalry.

WE are authorized and requested to announce ISAAC BROWN, as a candidate for the Eherni's Office in Jones

BEADQUARTEES CAPE FEAR, [Wilmin Grow, N. C., March 30, 1-64.

have been in the habit of communicating intermetion to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and elsewhere, all cressing of these lines, except by permis-stantion these lies quarters, is bereby promibued. Offi cers to manading cumposts of this command will arrest and so a to these heatquarters an persons intringing this

By Command of Maj. General WHIFING: Muj. & A. A. General.

ARMY CORNES - It is with a strange and thrilling sentation- when an enemy is immediately in frontthat the order for an advance before daybreak is heard in camp, a. c. in anied as it always is, with the cminout serving out of three days' provisions, and sixty rounds of cartridges o enc. man; with the bustle of packing up the Leavy cas gage-the noise and huobab in the camp - the deep and hollow rolls of the great guns dragging up from the rear-and the congregating regather or the officers in their ris, preparing for the movement; some s, deciating upon the results of the coming battle; some smoking cigats and jesting with death; some musing upon absent friends, ruminating on the past, or peering into the future; and, perchance a few-a very few, thinking beings, pondering on the

Mr. Thomas Shepard was an excellent preacher, and He us.d to say, "God will curse that man's labors who goes id y up and down all the week, and then goes into | the cabics. his study on Saturday afternoon. God knows that we

final des iny of man, the mystery of death, and the

searchiesa secret beyond the grave.

quivering heart.

In our old age the mind brings together the scenes of

Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1864. \ NO. 44.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 21, 1864

Grant or not Grant.

Some high officer of the Yankee military or naval forces near Richmond has been killed. It may not have troops. been GRANT, but it may have been. Flags would not have been half-masted two days in succession for anything short of the very highest-either Grant or Ad- with the 34th U. S. C. T. miral Lee, or possibly Meads, who appears to be by transports containing the Beaufort troops. Captain of the Army of the Potomac, while GRANT hoists his flag aboard the concern as an Admiral. - possible, also the vessels comprising each brigade, in Probably it is GRANT. There is something out, since order that they may be distinguished. the Yankees are strictly forbidden to exchange papers est sailing transport of each brigade.

But even supposing GRANT dead,—what then? as much loss to the Yankses as the death of STONEWALL JACKSON Was to us. The great Athenian orator re- will be blue, with white castle in the centre. buked his people for their foolish rejoicings over the reported death of Philip, as though others would not rise up to take Philip's place, or as though the death of any one enemy could secure independence to a peo ple, unless they were themselves determined to win and wear it-to have it and defend it. The result proved the truth of DEMOSTHENES' warning.

atile Athenians to be unduly elated or depressed by duties. An army is necessarrily composed of various such a thing as the death of GRANT, even supposing sorts of individuals-combatants and non-combatants. that it should be confirmed. They are not a people to must bare their bosoms to the foe; to toil, to dig, to indulge in any unseemly exultation over a fallen enemy, fight, is their part; to suffer without murmuring and who may have perished by the casualties of war, alto obey orders, is their duty. But since the escapade though indeed Grant in his death deserves little of that of two individuals mentioned in secred history, from a respectful remembrance with which we look back to a certain delightful spot somewhere in the vicinity of the chivalrous foe.

We do not really know whether, even should the re- it every able-bodied man goes "to the front," there will ported death of Grant prove to be true, any great ad- be a scarcity of provisions, clothing, camp and garrivantage could accrue to as, save, perhaps, in the dis-congress, in the plentitude of its wisdom, has discouragement it might cause at the North, where the war party seem to have set him up as their ido!, and armless men can make out Quartermasters' and Combased extravagant hores upon his expected performan- missaries' papers better than those who puss as hands, cas. But, with the usual fickleness of the Northern and that legless men can run about, and attend to the people, we may rest assured that they would soon raise than those who do not go upon crutches. The public, up a new idol or revive an old one, and, in the language | we regret to say, are falling into the same grave error.

WE SEE that Mr. TRENHOLM, the head of the great firm of JOHN FRAZUR & Co., of Liverpool and Charles. ton, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and has entered upon the duties of his office. Mr. TREN- Commissaries have cut down soldiers and officers in HOLM enjoys the reputation of being an able and suc- their rations, and they then selves live upon the fat of cessful business man and a skillful financier, and to the the land, is the whole subsistence department to be held administration of the finances of the Government he up to public execution? Because some Entelling may, and Lo doubt will bring an energy and practical knowledge of details not possessed by his predecessor; sary requires that a man shall be char-headed, and of but it must be evident that, so far as the laws and good business capacity, for upon those two departprinciples upon which cur innancial system, or want of ments depends the efficiency of the force in the field. system is based, Mr. Then Holm must be bound by the be in the rear, where the supplies are to be found, to same legislation that lettered Mr. MEMMINGER, and attend to the gathering up, and forwarding them to the that, therefore, no really great or radical improvement army. The first duty of a soldier is obedience. Those Here is the in'reduction of it: Being a soldierin the can be expected at his hands; nor ought the country unfortunate, denounced individuals, do not go where to be disappointed or indignant at Mr. Thenholm ment, and it, not they are responsible for treir locality militia were called out for further instruction and pracshould be be unable to effect any great or immediate "in towns." The President has determined on a uni- tice, and Mr. Harris although an alien, was forced to compared to the seen fit to adorn (?) it enter the ranks. Instead of appearing reluctant to do mitted—if there be faults still 'in existence, it should with a great deal of gold lace. The uniform is required bis part, he evinced a readiness and even a desire to aid always be borne in mind in judging of the conduct of ing orders when they bedizzen themselves with gold of artillery practice and gunnery, was made a second the past or present head of the Treasury Department, timel and buttons. It is a sweeping assertion to say that these errors have mainly been committed by Con- hat a man is not a patriot because he does not put gress, and that for the faults still existing, any real himself in the way of shot and shell. No one pretends and substantial remedy must be looked for from Con-

> THE destination of the expedition from New Orleans with the troops under General Canby, the successor of BANKS in the command of the Department of the Gulf, has at last been ascertained. It is stated that CANBY's troops arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday night, the very day on which the battle of Monocacy was fought, and which revealed to the enemy the danger that threatened Washington. Ordered by telegraph to that city, it arrived there on Monday in time to prevent the capture of the city, and to hold its defences until the arrival of additional corps from Petersburg had rendered the storming of the works useless.

CANBY Was on his way to GRANT, and so it turns out that the fears of the Mobillians, who dreaded an attack upon their own city, were groundless.

Evidently the policy of GRANT is concentration. To strengthen his main armies in Virginia and Northern Georgia he has stripped the Trans-Mississippi, left New Orleans bare of troops, keeps up only a show of strength along the coast, and even left Washington it from capture. Would that we also could or would concentrate as rapidly. A few thousand of DICK TAY-LOR's troops to help our armies in front, and a few rushing equadrons of Forrest's horses to break up SHERMAN'S communications in the rear, would retrieve the campaign in the West and send the great raider election district of a county, toward the quota of which howling to the place whence he came. This done, all he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute, minor losses could soon be repaired.

Promoted. We are much gratified to learn that our young townsman, Lieutenant Joseph Price, was on the 12th inst., two hundred dollars, and for three years three hundred promoted to be a Commander in the Provisional Navy of the Confederate States, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the capture of the United States steam sloop

From the Charleston Mercury, 19th inst. SIEGE MATTERS_THREE HUNGRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.

Since our last report Battery Gregg has fired 121 and Battery Wagner 76 shots at Fort Sumter. The in the space of fifty days after such call, the President enemy also threw a few shells in the direction of Seces | shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such

The enemy have built still another frame house bebuildings are intended as prison houses for our Generals now confined on Morris Island. The recent high tides and rains seem to have done

considerable damage to the Yankee works. The following circular, issued by Gen. Foster a few declared to be in rebellion, except Arkansas, Tennessee weeks ago, refers to the John's Island expedition : CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Hilton Head, S. C., June 29, 1864. The following instructions will govern commanding officers in the conduct of their troops on board tran-

sports, and in disembarking the same : I. The mea composing each company will be kept together at all times. Upon approaching land, or going up a narrow river, the company commander will give the command " Attention!" when the company will immediately form, facing outward, and stand under arms, the men being fully equipped, and ready to disembark without breaking ranks. Company commandtook great paids in his preparations for the pulpit. ers must remain at all times with their companies, ex- 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secreta-

II. Proper means of exit on each transport must have not too much time to pray in, and weep in, and prepared to facilitate the disembarkation; strong stairs get our hearts into a fit frame for the duties of the must be ready to be placed at each gangway, forward and aft, at a moment's warning.

Strong gang-planks must be prepared, and

each gangway ready for immediate use. to day and those of the long gone time. We shut eighty years into each other like the joints of a pocket telestry.

The signal for starting will be the American to further of an act entitled an Act to amend to further punishment as the court martial may determine the first punishment as the court martial may determine the further punishment as the court martial may determine the study of the long gone time. We shut eight to further punishment as the court martial may determine the first punishment as the court martial may determ

The transports will sail in the following order:

Brig. Gen. W. Birney, on transport N. P. Banks,

followed by transports containing the Florida troops, Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, on transport Flora, followed

The several brigades must keep together as much as The speed of the vessels to correspond with the slow-

V. The thole-pins of the small boats must be secured bp lanyards underneath; trail-lines must be fitted to Something, perhaps, but not very much-nothing like secure the oars when dropped over-painters new and

> VI. The flag of the Major General Commanding By command of Major Gen. J. G. FOSTER. W. L. M. BNRGER,

Assistant Adjutant General, From the Montgomery Advertiser."

"The Noble Army of Quartermaster." War makes startling developments-this war especially. One of the facts brought to light in this cruel struggle is, that an armless, legiess or brainless man is The people of the Confederacy are no light and vol- on that account the only fit person to perform certain river Euphrates, it has become a necessity for people to eat, drink, and to wear clothes; and it is certain that

covered that fiel is can be cultivated without men, that forwarding and delivery of stores with more alacrity Fighting is but a small portion of a soldier's duty, and certain it is, the fighting portion cannot perform their pert without meat and drink.

"G ve a dog a bad name, and hang him." Because some Quartermasters have made themselves scoundrels is the whole corps to be denounced? Because some Officers accept bribes, is the whole conscription service a swindle? To be a good Quartermaster or Commis

they please, but act under orders from the War Depart- | that Richmond was to be resolutely assailed, the citizen to doubt the patriotism of our present efficient and energetic Inspector General, who has been justly called the "Carenot of the Confederate army," and he has never smelled gunpowder in the course of his long uni-

mary life. Many of the gentlemen belonging to the two despised departments, would, we know gladly go upon the tented field, and share the dangers and privations f our gallant coldiers there, but they are not their own mastere, and are but acting out the first duty of a soldier, obeying orders. Do they not evince much moral courage, in thus doing their duty, in defiance of the sheers and taunts of uncharitable persons, who deal in wholesome denunciations of a useful class in the army? seech of persons who denounce so unsparingly those

men, whose business it is to put food in our soldiers' mouths, clothes upon their backs, to provide fuel to warm them and to cook their food, and shelter for their heads, to exercise a little of that Christian virtue, and not to make the sweeping innendo, that the names of quartermaster and commissary are synonyms for ras-

The following are the provisions of the conscription City so weakly defended that an accident alone saved bill passed by the Yankee Congress just before its adiournment:

1. The President may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military service, and any such volunteer, or in case of a draft, as hereafter provided, any substitute stall be credited to the town, township, ward or city precinct, or and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall be paid by the United States a bounty of one hundred dollars, and for two years a bounty of dollars, one third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term

of service; and in case of his death while in service the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, children or mother. 2. In case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or any county not so divided, shall not be filled quota, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled, and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall tween Gregg and Wagner. Some surmise that these be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from per-

sonal obligation to perform midiary service. 3. It shall be lawful for the Executive of any other States to send recruiting agents into any of the States and Louisiana, and to recruit volunteers under every call under the provisions of this act, who shall be cred ited to the State and to the respective subdivisions

hercof which may procure the enlistment. 4. Drafted mer, substitutes and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized in or assigned to regiments, batteries or other organizations of their own States, and as far as practicable, shall, when assigned, be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries or other organizations from among those of their respective States, which at the time of their assignment may not be filled to their maximum number.

5 The twentieth section of the act entitled " An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces," approved February cept when out of sight of land, when they may retire to ry of War shall discharge minors under the age of ghteen years, under the circumstances and on the conlitions prescribed in said section; and hereafter if any officer of the United States shall enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parent or 111. Two non-commissioned officers must be placed guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited, shall be out a leg to a General woo, having had one shot off, There are many trials in life which do not seem to come from unwisdom or folly. They are silver arrows shot from the bow of God and fixed inextricably in the strong gargen places must be placed and to pass to them their muskets and knapsacks.—

III. Two non-commissioned officers must be placed at each gangway, to assist in disembarking the troops, and to pass to them their muskets and knapsacks.—

It may interest your Irish readers to come it out a leg to a General wao, having having have discharged upon the found it difficut to sit on his charger.

It may interest your Irish readers to come it out a leg to a General wao, having have discharged upon the found it difficut to sit on his charger.

It may interest your Irish readers to and placed and fixed inextricably in the strong gargen places. ed near or mustering officer who knowingly enlists a person | 10th lenn. reg 1V. The signal for starting will be the American forteiture of all pay and allowance, and shall be subject manner, being taken prisoners at Fort Donelson.

Each brigade headquarters will repeat the signal for an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the Another Irish regiment was always posted close to sailing immediately after being hoisted on the flagship. national forces, and for other purposes," approved Feb. the 10th, with lots of inducements, but the Tennessee ruary 24, 1864, be, and the same hereby is amended so only lost about 50 deserters, who thought they might Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, on transport Sylph fol- as to, authorized and direct the district provost man- get back South quicker by appearing to listen to the lowed by transports containing the Hilton Head shals, under the direction of the Provost Murshal General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any this day.

district as provided by said section. 7. Instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons r dorting at place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their places of readence, and persons transportation to places of residence.

States, who have entered said service during the preent rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to February 24, 1864, shall, on satisfactory proof of their restdence made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quota of the town, ward district or State

in which they respectively reside. 9. If any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in the prosecution of his usual business, the Pro vost Marshal of the district shall cause bim to be duly notified as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such until notice has been given to him and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the Provost Mashal of his district, but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

10 and 11. Nothing concerned in this act is to be construed to alter or in any way aff ct the law relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the rights of persons to procure substitutes. Ten Republicans voted against the bill, including six

rom New England. JOHN MORGAN AND CLAY'S HORSES. - A gentleman from Lexington, Ky., relates an incident relative to John Morgan, which is certainly characteristic of him. whether it be true or not. After be bad stolen the cel ebrated race horse Skedaddle, Mr. Clay started in pursuit with two fine animals, worth \$500 apiece, and overtook the freebooter, and offered him both together, with \$600 if he would return the racer.

"These will answer your purpose just as well," said Mr. Clay. John looked at the horses carefully and said :

"Well, Mr. Clay, they will answer my purpose as well as Skedaddle, and as I am disposed to accommodate you-"

Here Mr. Clay's countenance brightened. " As I am disposed to accommodate you, I will party comply with your request."

Mr. Clay was puzzled. " I will partly comply with your request. I'll take these two horses, but I can't give you the other." Mr. Clay was completely taken aback, but he was not allowed to get away that easy. The soldiers took be \$600 from him, and be was compelled to leave for nome on foot, with his pockets empty.

Louisville paper. THE DEFENSES OF RICHMOND_GREAT DIFFI
department of that Government should vote against resolutions contemplating the abolition of slavery. Our one-CULTIES IN THE WAY OF TAKING IT.

The New York Tribune contains some stunding revelations from Richmond, furnished by a Mr. Harris an Englishman, who had served in the Crimea, and had some knowledge of engineering. He escaped from the city, and is now in New York. His account of the fortification around Richmond is given in great length.

As soon as J. ff. Davis & Co., became fully satisfied lieutenant in an artillery militia company. This led to his being sent out to the for ifications to assist in instructing his company in loading, aiming and firing beavy guns, and affording him an opportunity of examining the defensive works, as well as of escape. My reference to these works will, therefore be found

ed on his knowledge, combined with my own. There are hundreds and even thousands of people who suppose that Gen. Grant intends to carry the defenses around Richmond by a grand as-ault, and that in a few days the city will be captured. But these parties will be disappointed. The day for carrying the says: "Near Bermuda Hundreds there is a large cordefenses and reaching the city by storm is passed. the latter part of Jupe and the fore part of July, 1862. when McOlellan was frightened—it would be an insult to his noble army to say forced or driven-to his gunboars for protection, the defenses of the city were in "Charity suffereth long, and is kind," and we be- the nature of common field fortifications, which any During the heavy firing on our right a short time since, skillful or even fighting general could have carried with little difficulty and loss.

The Union army then outnumbered the rebel host by one third, and I believe one half. Since then, however, the rebels have placed under arms every citizen capable of military duty, so that to day Lee's army is numerically nearly equal to Grant's. The rebel authorities sic of Gilmore's artillery, and charged on a high rail have not only placed every man capable of bearing fence, which they at once broke down. They did not arms in the field, but they have done everything that desist from their warlike demonstration until the arcapital impregnable. Richmond is to day as well fortimilitary skill and engineering could do to rend c their

might possibly carry the rebel works by storm. He names and describes some twenty or thirty forts, some of the walls of which are from eighty to ninetyfeet thick, and all of them quite impregnable. Mr. Har-

ers no little alarm. On October last the ordnance deperiment determined to make some experiments with know how you vote, may see and judge for himself .gun cotton. A quantity was manufactured and subected to various tests, which proved quite satisfactory. A charge equal to one ounce and a half of powder was the polls like a free man, and votes an open ticket. placed in an eight inch mortar with a 64 pound shot, which on being fired gives a range of 192 feet, which exceeds by several feet the range obtained from two sent to give it circulation. Let the friends of Governor ounces of the best cylinder powder. For another test Vance be on the lookout. - Conse vative. a quantity of the cotton equal to two drachms wus placed in an aprouvette, and on being exploded raised a weight of twenty six pounds to the height of 41/4 inches, showing a much greater power than is given to a similar test by two drachms of approved pow-

artillery fire, and ordered a large number of guns and said : howitzers manufactured in which it will be used to the exclusion of powder. I did not learn the process nor all the materials used in the manufacture of this article. but I know it is considered by the officers of the rebel War Department as nearly one-half cheaper than gunpowder; while it is their boast that they can furnish any amount that may be required.

REBEL OFFICERS IN PARIS.-A Paris correspondent I an English military Journal has a romantic story to tell of an Irish Confederate regiment :

There are many wounded Confederate officers here some in search of health, and others of artificial limbs, wherewith to march against the Yankee invader .-There is great want of Surgeons in the South, and stil some wooderful cures have been effected, although operations have to be bastily got through, and many a poor fellow has been left lying on the field for days before he could be attended to. One young officer, now gers all killed. Seberal white tooks got the bref knockin Paris, had the whole of his left arm stripped to the bone by a shell at Chancellorsville, and yet he is able to use it pretty freely now, A young Leutenant Colonel, wishing probably to get another step, is here having a foot replaced which he left on Chickamsuga slope. He hopes soon to rejoin his old corps. About ten days ago an active young agent was waiting to carry

It may interest your Irish readers to know that the

empting offers addressed to them. The 10th was present at Chickamanga, where most of the men are to

It went into action some 600 strong, and some idea may be formed of the desperate nature of the work it had to go through from the fact that only two of its officers escaped unwounded. Hulf the regiment perishdischarged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed ed; and one cannot but feel proudly sorry for their fate. and grieved that so much fine soldier material daily 8. All persons in the naval service of the United oozes out of Ireland, not to serve under an illumined British colors.

From the Mobile Register.

All Quiet along the Tombigbee Tc-day, All quiet along the Tombigbee to-day, Except now and then a scared rabbit,

Comes bounding and bouncing and then darts away,

From the force of a cowardly habit.

'Tis nothing, for summer has gotten too nigh, To make it worth while to pursue him, For a rabbit in summer don't make a good fry, Nor does be improve if you stew him.

All quiet along the Tombigbee to-day, Not the voice of a roce or or pullet
Breaks o'er the waters gliding along way,
Nor even the splash of a mulet.

A catab came up from the Bay of Mebile, Puffed up with affairs of the nation; I haven't f und out what he had to reveal, But he failed to wake up a sensation.

All quiet along the Tombigbee to-day, And every bright hour that passes,
Some soldier all buoyant and hopeful and gay
is making fond love to the lasses.
He expertly tries every love making trick, And makes bimselt wondrously ciever Till at last he receives a mos: damaging kick, Then abandons love making forever.

All quiet along the Tombigbee to-day, quiet and still as a cricket, The so diers all gone upon duty away, But Tombigbee's roused and has sworn in its wrath To play thunder with the invaders, 'Tis arming to hew to the ocean a path, Or scatter and sink the blockaders.

All quiet along the Tombigbee to-day, And whiskey and go d and shoe leather Have become very scarce, and indeed, I might say
They're nearly as rare as good weather. But flow on. Tombigbee—you've got none to sell—
May the Yar kee host camp by thee never,
And may all thy people mas happily dwell In peace and contentment forever.

The Yankee Congress.

The following is the vote by States in the Washington Congress on the resolutions to alter the Federal Constitution so as to abolish slavery. The vote was taken on the 15th of Jaco. It is a little singular that in a war waged upon such a scale of magnitude for over three years, with the avowed obj ct of the G vernment making it to extinguish the institution of slavery, two fiths of the legislative

	ORE.
New York	12
New Jersey	2
Itlinois	8
Ohio	12
Kentucky	4
Indiana	6
Missouri	3
Pennsylvania	10
Massachusetts	_
Iowa	
New Hampshire	1
Ve mont	
Maine	1
Michigan	1
Western Virginia	_
Connecticut	1
Wisconsin	2
California	_
Merylan 1	
Bhoue Island	
vionesota	
Delaware	_
Kansus	

Ten Republicars and twelve Democrats absent. A Horse Story .- The army correspondent of the

New York Herald writes an account of the famous horse raid within the lines, and without riders. He In ral, where all the disabled and wornout horses—brought here by Gen. Sheridan after his famous raid-are confined. The poor beasts have apparently but little of their original vigor left. That was what we thought a week or two since. Now we have changed our opinion. these lame and worn cut equine warriors pricked up their care, straightened their sore and stiff limbs, tossed their manes, formed in squadrons, and with a loud snort charged on a number of inoffensive mules. Two mules were instantly killed and the others fled in the wildest disorder. The horses again formed to the mutiliery ceased firing."

plete a fortress (so the retels boast) as the city of Po- "N.U. Standard-Extra"-dated Sunday July 10.h. sen, in Prussia, which is said by military writers and The circular commences "Fellow-cit zins," and the engineers to be the most skillfully fortified inland city whole sum and substance is, that Holden's friends in Europe, not excepting even Paris. The public must should vote with a folded ticket—that is, a ticket therefore await the operations of our lieutenant general " rolled up," so that no one can see whom they are vowith patience. He has a great task before him. He ting for. As this advice will no doubt be taken by those who intend voting for the secession candidate, the triends of Governor Vance can know how to spot a Holdenite when he goes to the polls, as be will approach the ballot box with a "rolled up This secret circular of Holden is no doubt intended for the army, whither emissaries have no doubt been

IRISH WIT .- A couple of Irishmen, who had not been long in this country, met in an inn and called for dinner. As it so happened, there was a disa of horseradish grated for dinner. Pat thicking it was something to be eaten with a spoon, put a large spoonful into his mouth. The tears immediately filled his eyes, Government determined to employ the gun cotton for and rolled down his checks. His companion saw it and

> "I was thinking of my poor father that was hanged in Swate Ireland," answered Patrick. But Jemmy soon filled his mouth with the same, and the tears gushed from his eyes also, when Pat said-"What's the matter? what has happened to ye?"

"Ab," said Jemmy, "I was just thinking what a pit-

ty it was that you were not hanged when your lather

of the shovel brigade relating his experience who was at the front. " Dis nigger was frowing up dirt, when bim went something. Lookin' dat way, saw Sam lying down dar wid his head off cryin', "Boo, I'se killed, I'se killed." Lookin' tother way I saw seven million Yankees chargin' our camps. Dis nigger neber stopped till he got clean back to Macon. De rest ob de nig-

ed out of very valuable niggers by that foolisoness. Another exciting "Prize Fight" is to come off on the 4th of October, in England, "according to the rules of the ring of the Pugilistic Benevolent Association." Joe Coburn and Jem Mace are expected on that occasion to made each other in the most approved of all his duties soon won the esteem and affection of all siyle for a sum of about \$5000 specie. This is not an with whom he was associated. Unselfish and unassuming,

There is no day born but comes like a stroke of under sixteen, shall be dismissed the service, with the trymen. They commenced the war in an unfortunate music into the world and sings itself all the way In this town, on Wednesday morning, the 20th instant, through.

Reflection should precede writing an I follow reading.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every in-

Special Notices will be charged \$4 per square for each

and every insertion. All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under any directestances, be admitted.

TELEGRAPHIC

intered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, July 20th, 1864. No charge in the situation, and no indications of any hostilities on the part of Grant. The weather is warm and sultry. The heavy rain yes-

terday refreshed everything. The report of Grant's death is contradicted by deserters who entered our lines yesterday.

The usual skirmishing and cannorading continues.

FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT. ATLANTA, Geo., July 20th, 1864. Reynold's brigade attacked the enemy's line of skirmisher's last evening at Peach Tree Creek, and took possession of their breastworks. He then charged his reserve pick-

kille and wounded alone 100, while that of the 50th Ohio

was severe.

ets, which were supported by Delworth's corps, and cap-

tured 150 prisoners. The \$5th Illinois regiment lost in

FROM T.E UNITED STATES. RICEMOND, July 20, 1844. The New York Herald of the 18th has been received. The war news is unimportant. Ecgular communication between Baltimore and Washington has been restored. Backs made a speech at New Orleans in which be declared that the settlement of our difficulties must proceed from the moral power of this country, which is more ef-

fective than military power. Gold in New York was quoted at \$1 57 prem. FROM THE SHENANDOAH VAILEY.

RICHMOND, VA., July 20. An official dispatch, received at the War D partment, tates that a large force of the enemy crossed the Shenandosh at Snicker's on the 18th. At 3 p. m., they were attacked and driven across the river is confusion. Our loss is stated to be between 200 and 300; that of the enemy much greater.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETEREBURG July 21st, 1834. There is no truth in the rumors that the Yaukees are evacu ating their position in our front; on the contrary, they are showing themselves in larger force than usual, and are unremittingly active in strengthening their lines and mounting new guns.

There has been less artillery firing to day than usual, and little or no ekirmishtag. FROM ATLANTA-THE ENEMY DRIVEN INTO THEIR

WORKS-CAPTURE OF YANKEES, &c. ATLANTA, July 20th, 1864. The enemy made a strong demodstration yesterday and this morning on our right, near Decatur. Gen. Hood attacked their right at four o'clock this af-

ternoon, on Peach Tree Creek, near the Chattahoochee, and in a few minutes the enemy were diven into their works. Col. ---, of 331 New Jersey regiment and about three

hundred prisoners were captured from Hocker's corps. Our loss was not heavy, the most being slightly wounded. Brig. Gen. Stevens, of South Carolina, was wounded, ad it is feared mortally. Maj. Preston, formerly of Johnston s staff, was killed. Some skirmishing occurred on our right, where the eng-

the cavalry under Gen. Wheeler drove them with repeated charges towards Decatur. Reynolds' Arkansas brigade, which crossed Peach Tree Creek, drove them back, taking two stand of colors and

my attacked our entranchments, and after being repulsed

one hundred and thirty prisoners.
Our troops are in fine ap ries to night. FROM BICHMOND.

A flag of truce boat arrived at V crims that night, with 10 citizen prisoners, 5 ladies and 2 large mail. No papers had been raceived up to 8 o'clock p. m.

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE. -- The following is an extract from a letter to a father who lately lost a gallant son in battle: Better far be the pare at of the lamented and bogored

dead than the father of many living sons who live dograded by their vices, and whose hearts are seared by the brand of cowardice. In life and in death your son has been all that you could desire. Let not the solf he ness of grief discard your comforts of glory. Thank God for the gift of such a son, and bless his name that he has fulfilled the ends of his existence so nobly and so

Mortally wounded in a skirmish near Spottay van's C. in his 23rd year.

From my earliest recollection I have known Lt. Small and can say of a truth that he possessed more lovely trait than this feeble pen can ascribe in short, more knew him but to love. When the National struggle commenced, Lt. mail was employed in State service. he, being a turor in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Raisign, (which exempled him honorably from all military dry,) but he was too noble and generous to allow his com ades to endule the privations and hardships of a sold er's bee and he remain at home in luxury and ease, so he imme hately volunteered als services to his country as a Private, and by chivalcous deeds and untiring zeal to his country's cluster, he was soon promoted to a Lieurenancy in Co. G. 46 h.N. C. Troops which position he filled with alacrity up to the period of his death. For some time previous to the present campaign he acted Aljutant to his Regiment, and in this, like all other vocations, he acquitted nimeer with henor. War has claimed no lovelier victim. He was naturally endowed with a bright and comprehensive intelect, and it was feet thick, and all of them quite impregnable. Mr. Harris gets into the cotton question, and shows how we
make our explosives:
The great scarcity of saltpetre, and the difficulty of
obtaining it from abroad, has excited among robel lead. with an open ticket, so that any one who may wish to death had caimed him as one other victims, for whi staut-know how you vote may see and judge for himself.— fering the most exercisting pair from his would, he re-As poor an opinion as we have of any one who would vote for Holden, we can but respect him if he go s to that member of the si. E. Chu ch and his christianity was clearly exempined by his upright wak and godly councis. He needs no monument of bries to paper ate his memory. His deeds of gallantry as a soldier, and charty as a contatian will be hinded down to coming gimera loss. He leaves an afficionate father, and a sind locarted, generous rother to mourn their irreparable loss, bu, they have the pleasing consciousness of knowing has their over is his eternal gain. I would say to his old her, who whom i am daily associated in camp, weep not for Bob, your Pet' is quell, asiecp in Jesus. A now more inactial notes, and a few more boomings of cannon, and you, my friend, may where the same law, only print by his webly example and you too will be prepared to receive the saminous, and be wafted by angelic hosts to meaven, there with your saint ed mother and godly brother, sing anthems of passe to

In this county, on the morning of the 15th instant, Dr. OBEAT H. TATel.

Dr. Tate was one of the cest men in our county, which he at one time represented creditably in the negislature of one state, and his death will be a severe loss, no only to his inmediate tamily, but to the whole community is which he resided, and of which he was a most valuable member. He had been for years a consistent this man, and was at the time of his death as either in the freebyterian Church, lustrating by his practice the principles which he pro-The deceased was the youngest son of the need and ven-

The deceased was the youngest son of the aced and venerable key. Robert Tate, so long known and loved as "Father Tate" by the people of the unper part of New Handver and portions of the adjusting counties.

At Smithville, on Saturd, the 9 b inst., JOHN K. HAUGHTON, aged 19 years, second son of John H. Haughton, kay, of Pitt boro', N. C.

The announcement of the death of the subject of this briet notice will carry sorrow to a large circle of friends and relatives. Modest and retiring in a sidip sidior, gentile and amiable, he was universally beloved by all who knew him. At the commencement of this war he was proand him. At the commencement of this war he was presuing his studies at the University of the State, and though exempt from service not only from his years but from other causes, he cast side his books and joined the army as a private. He was assigned to duty in the Signar Cor s international "miil," for Coburn is an Irishman and Mace "is of Irish descent on the mother's sade."

With moon to was solved to Charles and disassuming, international "miil," for Coburn is an Irishman and Miling to serve his country in any cap scrip, his death has added another as me to the long roll of youthin mar year and death has constant in the constant in t

ceased to beat. MAKIA, infaut daughter of Lorenz) and Sona Madison.
The funeral wid take place from the restricted of the paid. rents this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The friends of the fami

ly are invited to attend.

to he soldling the hams one obtainable by the negotiations for which bey late threams courses their. Why is it that this man must be mixed up

The only papers we got were the Charleston Mercury | tute years. and Courier.

and HALCOMBE on one side, and Lincoln on for a secret and concealed order, misnamed " Heroes of the other, through the mediation of Horace America," which order exhibts strange heroism by GREELY, which appeared in our telegraphic column yes keeping itself secret and hidden, and whose members 25th, the column will vote in their respective may expect from Lincoln, and upon what basis he is lows do not so act. We never saw a Mason or Odd camps for Governor. Members of the Legislature and disposed to enter upon negotiations for peace; and it Fellow that was ashaned of his order, or denied his we left Richmond with lighter hearts than since the battle ought surely to stop the clamor made by those who are membership in it. Spite of all the secret agencies We take it for grant of that little can new be effect—the blatant advocates of peace by negotiations upon which Mr. Holden evokes, we think he will rather find ground upon which had fought our cavalry against a raiding party, sent out from the right wing of the Yankee army to destroy the Va. Central R. R. and make a junction which Mr. Holden evokes, we think he will rather find ing party, sent out from the right wing of the Yankee army to destroy the Va. Central R. R. and make a junction which Mr. Holden evokes, we think he will rather find ing party, sent out from the right wing of the Yankee army to destroy the Va. Central R. R. and make a junction which mr. Holden evokes, we think he will rather find ing party, sent out from the right wing of the Yankee army to destroy the Va. Central R. R. and make a junction which mr. Holden evokes, we think he will rather find ing party, sent out from the right wing of the Yankee army to destroy the Va. Central R. R. and make a junction which mr. Holden evokes, we think he will rather find ing party, sent out from the right wing of the Yankee army to destroy the Va. Central R. R. and make a junction which mr. Holden evokes, we think he will rather find in party sent out from the right wing of the Yankee army to destroy the Va. Central R. R. and make a junction which mr. Holden evokes, we think he will rather find in party sent out from the right wing of the Yankee army to destroy the Va. Central R. R. and make a junction which mr. Holden evokes, we think he will rather find in party sent out from the right wing of the Yankee army to destroy the Va. Central R. R. and make a junction which mr. Holden evokes, we think he will rather find in party sent out from the right wing of the Yankee army to destroy the Va. Central R. R. and make a junction which mr. Holden evokes, we think he will rather find in party sent out from the right wing of the Yankee army to destroy the Va. Central R. R. and make a junction which mr. Holden evokes, we think he will rather find the right wing cd by appeals or had words. What we now say, can, "terms now obtainable," one of these advocates being himself disappointed. We know he deserves to be. we know, reach a meanatively few of the soldiers, even Mr. Holden, candidate for Governor. What are these if we were guilly of the variety of supposing that any. preliminary conditions? Why, absolute submission to thing we could offer could be the means of changing a Lincoln'and the abendonment of slavery-virtually and Men. w. must suppose, have already made substantially the degradation of the white men of the Low they are going to vote, and all that South to the position of vassals of the North, and the om is to exercise the rights of citiz as, attempt to cleva e their own negroes to an equality atiously, unmoved by app ats to with or superiority over them, resulting in the common h a single eye to the good ruin of whites and negroes alike. Is this ly, which can best be promoted the basis that freemen of North Carolina tien collaborate and purest men are willing to regotiate upon? Is this the "peace" to which mer are to be e ostn. which Mr. Holden invites them? If not, what does men, are citiz as as well as sel the mean? What else can be mean by his cry of In face they was salities a they " place! I suce!' when there is no peace? What oth-

> were, they are by and others clamor so loudly? None at all! The met is, that if Grant and Sherman are beaten well the part, district the field, Lincoln will be beaten at the polls, and green t, whether he complete then negotiations may probably be opened, but hardly he commission of an isponer. He not deceived by the flattering but delusive and ary of peace, when, we repeat it, there is no peace. verified he ja! We trake on mention of George Sanders in this

"I also enclose copy of "Extra Standard," a large able them to carry on their benevolent and most usenumber of which have been sent, privately, for distribution as Lord Fisher. It is intended to relect a traitor-Holden. I seed it, thicking perhaps you may not have seen it. It is calculated to do barm, and should receive the hearty dis ans titual to the flames.

The extra Standard is dated Raleigh, N. C., July 10 i., 1864, and is no more of a newspaper, or anything directed to Mrs. A. J. DeRosserr, President of the saled of like a newspaper than the circular of any candidate for Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society, will be duly acknow-W. W. any office in the State.

he document before us consists of three broad and at columns, occupying about half the leaf upon of parcangal v which it is printed. The bottom we suppose was filled

d rice a reled up. This right has never been denied. It is Lieutenant Colonel. He entered upon frontier service consect of Mr Holden in insisting upon it, and his fights with the Indians. by prosing it upon the attention of the people in camp, or of a wall to he's relied up, for to that does this exposition rapidity. addresses a feet. As esuch men of aid to vote just as they -- 10 and leas Me Holden felthat men will be and not be and and to be known to have voted for him, that he is excused when we reflect upon the state of things in are can again helia? It looks that way, -don't it? | and around Richmond for the last couple of months and around Richmond for the last couple of months.

The looks that way,—don't it?—

The looks that way,—don't it?—

We find it decidedly readable, but are reluctantly compelled to lay it down to respond to the call for "copy."

The looks that way,—don't it?—

The looks that way,—don't it?—

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We find it decidedly readable, but are reluctantly compelled to lay it down to respond to the call for "copy."

The looks that way,—don't it?—

It looks that way,—don't it looks the meat disastrous to the Number of the Early it looks that way,—don't it looks that way,—don't it looks that the meat disastrous deither to outside dictation or to be solled into imagining that & Alfriend, Proprietors, Richmond, Va. All hora year commades and companions in encryon reliow chizens. There is certainly no and a voing a c'and ticket. It is a right legally d and no man should be reproached for exer-Washing object to the prominence given to extra, and the very transparent motives

and Mr. Holden, is " Wer or Peace, and Liberty Desiretism," ceneluding with an attack upon "Destructives" and an effempt to show that "Govor Vancuis the Districtive candidate for Gover-"Governor Vancz and his supporters" the "ex-" says, " are not only in favour of the war going on | ma. and one and not only opposed to negotiations for peace mess they can be brought about in their way, which is the way younted out by President Davis, but they are Den men-endorsers of his administration, and with sident Davis' way to peace?—what sort of a peace work of creation. His rib had not yet been taken from dies Is sident Davis consider the only one his side, and he therefore felt not that aching void, that admissible? Does it imply a conquest of the North? No! Does it imply anything more than a peace foundnt fundation, ed upon the recognition by the United States of our independence and rival to sat government? No! Has of Congress put forth a selemn manifesto setting forth the objects and wishes of the Confederate States, and he at xicty for peace upon honorable terms? Yes! This leav Davis in his messages and public docu-What other peace can Mr. Helden mean ?al above West other heace is open for our acceptance? Can it ate John by that Mr. Helden er anybody else advocates "peace" Will or on may other basis than the independence of the Conernic States? We hope not, and yet that is the only

It was the whole affair, from beginning to end , contains Lot one word of censure against Lincoln and his atrotor our golland and struggling soldiers, not one word of or come cannot for our seffering but unsubjugated peothe soldier or other citizen into whose nily hardath. " Arra" may come, to read it over, and see if he can the werene word to show that the writer deproceeds Youkes agreesion or sympathises with South ern naminture. It is not there! and yet this "extra" is a deliberate and studied utterance, and its author, Mr. W. W. HOLDEN, is a candidate for Governor of the sacrifies or Southern ledependence—in its resistance to Northern engression! Evidently the writer of the "ex- Our Vielt to the Yankee Capital, with Incidents by

great concern for a secret ballot-n ticket " rolled up " | several days near the trenches, and started towards Louisa | The corresponding between Messrs. CLAY -has some connection with, or exhibits some sympathy terday ought to be sufficient to show us what terms we conceal their connection with. Masons and Oud Fel-

The lines of the opposing armies near Atlanta, are

It is stated that General Hoop recently remarked that Sherman's forces did not outnumber the Confederrte Army of Tennessee more than fifteen thousand .-GRANT outnumbered LEE worse than that on the occasion of every battle they have fought.

WILMINGTON, July 25th, 1864. Ladies : A select party of gentlemen have determined to contribute the result of their labors upon a recent occasion to your admirable charity, and beg to hard you enclosed,

Yours, respectfully,

sick and wounded is duly appreciated. We would avail curselves of this opportunity to state what we happen to know, that with the utmost economy in the use of the means placed at their disposal. - and

A friend writing from Camp Wyatt on business says we know that the soldiers have received the full benefit of all,-the ledies are in want of further means to erful work. We make this statement from a knowledge of the facts, but without waiting for any request on the

GENERAL HOOD was born in Bath County, Kentucky, in Jane, 1831, and is now a little over 33 years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1853. When, the war broke out he was an officer, a Lieutenant, we define tof these columns is taken up with an expo- think, of the second U. S. Cavalry, of which Albert on of the right of any voter to vote a ticket folded SIDNEY JOHNSTON had been Colonel and General LEE and questions. Nobody thinks of questioning it, and in Western Texas and greatly distinguished himself in

When the war broke out he resigned his commission is covering but home, is cooking short of an insult. Why must the and cast his destinies with the South. He has risen in our service from the position of a Lieutenant to that of the distance of the enemy, and are ready to do it again, full General, baving ascended the ladder of promotion bruited by appeals to them to vote secretly, furtively, from the lowest to the highest round, with marvellous

WE have received the Southern Literary Messenger for June-rather behind its time-but that can easily be Terms \$15 a year; \$8 for six months: Wedderburn

yet seen. It will well repay perusal.

We shall be much gratified to bear from our friend

YELLOW TICKETS .- The Raleigh Progress, and we think, the Standard also, has had a good deal to say about yellow tickets for Governor Vancs. In the last Progress that has reached this office—we got none yes-"ex'ra," or electioneering circular, terday, we found enclosed a slip of tickets, with Mr. with the a tempt to show that the issue of Holden's name for Governor, printed on yellow paper.

> There seems to be no foundation for a report. which has somehow got currency, that General Brage has been captured by the enemy. The report was start ed ten days or more since, that he had been captured by a raiding party of the enemy near Opelika, Alaba-

A DAM was a young man-he was a single man, for Eve had not yet been created. The world was young her had not yet been created. The world was young Lexi gton to Staunten, and from Staunton to Winchester, too, but Adam was younger—he was the last crowning except that we were cheered by the unequalled hospitality nameless want, that so soon starts all his masculine descendants on an eager hunt after their lost rib, and renders them discontented until they find it.

> came before him and he named them; and the lordly lion and the grac-ful stag and the noble horse passed in review; and there came also an animal with long ears, a gay and festive young fellow, and he marched up, slightly cavorting, and when he came opposite to ADAM as the other beasts had been named; and ADAM gave him his name also, saying unto him, "You're a jackass!" and the animal with the long cars thought it was a great thing to be a jackass, and he said unto himself. "I'm a jackass," and he furthermore laughed and said "haw-aa-haw! haw! haw! ugh-aw!" And his laugh was joyous, and he was proud. But since that time sin and sorrow have come into the world, and man, having lost and found his rib, has been expelled from Eden, and is a conscript, and works hard for his rations, and all nature, animate and inanimate, seems to sympathize with and suffer for that one great fall, and the song of the of that musical laughter with which the original donkey—the primeval asinus made the groves of Eden to resound, and the four rivers of paradise to leap and sparkle in their pebbly beds.

Alas for the fleeting hopes of earth !- all that's bright must fade, the brightest still the fleetest. It is no laughing matter to be a donkey now, or a man either. for that matter; and with the lengthening of [y|ears comes sorrow and lamentation. Let us pause.

's his instructive fable has been translated by a learned friend, from the original Arabic.

> Fer the Journal. LESSEUFG, VA., July 14th, 1864.

C. H., our destination of course unknown to us; but speculations were abundant. In our little squad, composed of the lat and 3rd N. C. Regiments, the vacancies were painful. We had never commenced a campaign before with so few. The larger portion lingering in Yankee prisons, two of them under the ceaseless boom of the guns of Charleston; two of them. Capt. E. H. A. and Sergt Major R. F. McR., electing the last sleep of death. We exchanged glad; the free air of the country for the foul air of the

We passed on the second day of our march the battle Hunter's cavalry at Charlottsville. They werd whipped badly after a severe fight, and driven back to their base.— We had abundant evidences of the severity of this fight,

enches, and in spite of the casualties to our Regiments,

soldier life. The morning's march had been a very hot one—we were dashing off at the rate of 25 miles a day—the day we arrived at Charlottesville. We rested ten minutes in the street, to receive the most lavish testimonials of the appreciation of our services to their country by these good people. Refreshments were distributed, to bacco given away at the rate of two or three poxes to a small regiment, and a variety of articles of especial value to soldiers were distributed profusely; kind worlds, approving smiles, and the God speed were given to lighten the hards and that their heart's desire is to unite their destiny with ours. Their kindness to us, their prayers for our success, the us what they feel. Remember, you who stand afar off and call Maryland a Yankee State, that you do her injustice. An anthem would have been sung in every church in Maryland had we been successful in capturing the Yankee Capital. Had you seen the kind attentions of the lovely harden and heart their heart's desire is to unite their destiny with ours. Their kindness to us, their prayers for our success, and call Maryland a Yankee State, that you do her injustice. An anthem would have been sung in every church in Maryland had we been successful in capturing the Yankee Capital. Had you seen the kind attentions of the lovely harden and heart their heart's desire is to unite their destiny with ours. Their kindness to us, their prayers for our success, the capital way and a Yanke State, and the real original elements of the State are with us, that the real original elements of the State are with us, and that their heart's desire is to unite their destiny with ours. Their kindness to us, their prayers for our success, the prayers for our success, the prayers for our success, the success of the state of the state. ving smiles, and the God speed were given to lighten the burden and heat of the day, and make us feel that although soldiers were no rarity in their town, yet they had not forgotten that although rough and dirty, we were their decreased at the corps was, with the greatest respect and set dees and fellow-citizens. In behalf of the stand 3d North Carolina, we return thanks for the pleasure the good people of Charlottesville caused us, and only hope we have been able in this campaign to render them some material return for their benefactions. We had the pleasure of visting the living the problem of the lovely burden with although the good in the lovely burden with the greatest respect and warment sympathy for this poor, noble State. But alse! where the lovely burden warment sympathy for the poor, noble State. But alse! we have been able in this campaign to render them some material return for their benefactions. We had the pleasure of visting the lovely warment sympathy for the doctor of the United States. LE. D.
JNO. E. W.
Ladies Soldiers Aid Society, Wilmington.

The Ladies request us to return their best thanks to the unknown donors. Their generous liberality to the sick and wounded is duly appreciated.

The Ladies and the connectived, and the State of Virginia which good people of the Etate—we mean the Lincolnites—were executed the plan of the best school of the country. The halfs of the University are vacated, but everything is kept in good of our service. On the 12th day of the wounded is duly appreciated.

The reurn for their benefactions. We had the pleasure of visions to visions to visions for the good people of the Etate—we mean the Lincolnites—were executed the plan of the best school of the country. The halfs of the University are vacated, but everything is kept in good of our service. On the 12th day of visions for the good of our service. On the 12th day of the world it is sufficient to the field.

Sick and wounded is duly appreciated. ish hand of the vandals.

and arriving the same evening formed line of battle near the attack; but not one of the most sanguine of us thought and the next day before light we were making preparations for battle; but the keen Hunter took the precaution to evacuate his position, and was in full retreat before we hold against great odds, and with a shattered army have discovered through the smoke of the morning that he had left. And now commenced a chase which capied us the most rapid marching of the war. The first day from Linchburg, Gordon in front, Rhodes next, and so on, we halted the seeiged," "the backbone of the rebellion crushed," and beseiged," the backbone of the rebellion crushed," and near Liberty, 27 miles from our starting point, only to get a corps to spare to go into the enemy's constry to knock a little fight out of their rear guard, in which Gan. Robert Bansom only was engaged

A corps to spare to go into the enemy's constry to knock at the gates of his own Capital! Where was Mr. Lincoln all this time? the men would ask. Some would reply that

crops every made in the country. But the despoiling hand of the vandal had cursed the bountry with desolation! The track of hunter's retreat was a scene of shame in pillaging, lery used with such poor effect. With their position the levy used this under his several in the Livron. and this under his sauction—a Major General in the Union army! The tale of these depredations should not fall heedarmy: The fale of these depredations should not said the said of a lessly upon the cars of the country, the attestation of a whole corps of beave men confirms it. Cattle, chickens, hogs, sneep and every other thing upon which they could vent their malice were killed, and when not eaten, left to afterwards, reinforcements from Wallace and elsewhere. rot upon the ground. Carriages were destroyed, wagons were burned, women insulted, and ac's of vandalism (Yan-keeism should be the term) which we blush to record. A ore hellish set of fiends were never before turned loose in

the loveliest valley of Virginia

Day after day we confinued the march in hot pursuit, each evening bringing with it a new hope that the next day we would be able to overtake the enemy and adu of the 21st, after a hard day's march, we were mertified to see the scattered and demoralized remnant of Hunter's ing into Washington for the army. So you can readily imagine that Gen. Early's visit to the Yankee country prohim a punishment adequate to his crime. On the evening that too, within three or four miles of Baltimore. He also force chambering up over the mountain, going through saline that Gen. Early's usit to the Yankee country procavalry succeeded here in taking several wagons and spicets of artiliery, burning many pieces and capturing a few prisoners. We made a day's rest at Salem, and on the 23d, we took up the line of march towards Lexington.
Of course no one will imagine that Gen. Lee sent Gen. Early out on a sight-seeing expedition, when our "Rebel Capital is besieged;" but no one will doubt, particularly any member of the "Talegraph Corps, ' that we did see rights. On the 23d, Breckinridge and Gordon marched by four hundred prisoners, with a loss to ourselves of less than the Nateral Bridge, and Bhades and Bam our wit ha three 600 men.
miles of it. Fermission was even by the General for all miles of it. Fermission was even by the General for all beyond a doubt, this has been the most important invamounted officers to visit this great work of nature. No one needs a description of the Natural Bridge; but however, the most disastrous to the North. Numerically we

of the archway; the imagicary English coat of arms—all formed by lich a which change to the rock. We had point-Alfriend, Proprietors, Richmond, Va.

We publish to-day from the pen of a young Wilmingtonian, the most sensible and intellible account of the least vestige of them. A townsman of ours is said to mingtonian, the most sensible and intellible account of the campaign made by General Early that we have Every preparation had been made to pay a tribute of respect to the grave of our lamented hero-Stonewall Jack-son-by his old corps. The whole corps filed by the grave in double ranks, arms reversed and officers dismounted.— Every one uncovered his head at the grave, while sadness was depicted upon the countenances of all, the bands playing some aweet, solemn dirges. The grave was profusely ornamented with sweet flowers, while a large national flag,

> buting to the poor hirsty soldiers something to eat and drink. In the very town of Lexington, the bluckened ruins of Gov. Letcher's house stood a memorial of the flendish enemy, and then too, just above the Governor's house, the LEXINGTON MILITARY INSTITUTE lays in ruins. A large fi our mill on the canal was also a victim of the torch of the enemy, "because forsooth," it fed the rebels—not the army, but Confederate citizens! Our army crossed the James at Lexington, fully determined that they would make the enency suffer in retaliation, when it should be our fortune to invade. Upon the pedestal of a monument in lathe following was inscribed in lead pencil: "We sweat we will destroy one College, and one Gubernatorial Mansion in the

ted in Lexington. 1st Md. Cavalry."

Nothing of interest transpired in our long march from erjoy. We have never seen before such continuous hot weather; and superadded to the excessive heat was the dust. For thirty days have we been upon the tramp from Virginia to Maryland and back, and only once have we had a shower. The fatigues in consequence of this protracted drought were very uniqual, and yet this corps accomplished in sight tank any consequence of the protracted drought were very uniqual, and yet this corps accomplished in sight tank any consequence of the protracted drought were very uniqual, and yet this corps accomplished in sight tank any consequence of the protracted drought were very uniqual, and yet this corps accomplished in sight tank and yet the corps accomplished to the dead, W.J. ed in eighteen successive days an average of twenty three miles a day. And even up to the time we formed line of battle under the walls of the Yankee Capital, including our stoppages from every cause, and comprising a space of time of nearly one month, we averaged twenty-and-a-half

miles a day.

On the 4th day of July we astonished Max Weber by attacking him in his impregnable fastness upon Arlington and Maryland heights, around Harper's Ferry, from the Virginia side. Here we accomplished an important purose, although we did not succeed in capturing the place However, no one will ever imagine that we could have ever captured such a place, after seeing the position.— Jackson taught the Yackees that Maryland Heights was the key to Harper's Ferry, and since its first capture they have made the position quite formidable. To accomplish the ulumate design of our campaign it was not necessary that we should capture this place, but draw upon Washington for troops, and thereby keep all the Yankees out of our way, by strengthening Harper's Ferry in our year, and

wenkening Washing on City in our front.

No regular line of battle was engaged in the atlack, but our sharpshooters drove the enemy from Bolivar and part of the town of Harper's Farry, capturing thereby quite a quantity of Commissary stores, even a plenty of luxuries. How strange to see "Confeds." with cigars, sugar and coffastidious soldier could desire. But while we record the nightingale has caught a melancholy tone, and the notes which we can't conceal, the outrageous conduct of some of the indicate have a montroful cadance the very short of our men. We did not blame our sharpshooters for partaking of the nice 4th of July dinner which the Yankee ofor nice dinners when ornamented and illuminated with good wines and fruits, but some stragglers even under the fire of the enemy's guos, plundered private property to p shameful extext. There was legitimate plunder knough in the town for all, but stragglers are fastidious brutes, and the town for all, but stragglers are fastidious brutes, and the war to stop. His policy indicates that. The policy of they could not satisfe their greed until they had destroyed a large quantity of illegitimate plunder. You may rest as-

> 5th day of July, leaving Max Weber to shell the empty people, let them re-elect Vance, the tried and truewoods from his secure eminence, unable to communicate with Washington City. To say that the whole of the Yankee nation was surprised so see an army entering their ter-ritory, which they supposed was fully employed by Grant, would but feebly express the indignation and consternation depicted upon the face of the citizens of Yanked-land as column marched into their country.

the rest was well with the plane of the control of the plane of the control of the plane of the control of the plane of th We passed by the ever-memorable and sanguinary battle-

From Sharpeburg we moved upon Frederick City by way From snarpsourg we moved upon Frederick City by way of Crampton's Gap, passing through Merry Valley, one of the most levely spots is Maryland. Every spot of ground throughout the whole valley under cultivation, groasing with the burden of ab indant cross, esjoying undisturbed repose; no mark of vandalism to be seen. It was in the battle of this Gap, that Col. Lamar of Cobb's legion fell.— At the village of Burketaville rests not only the remains of

Col. Lamar but of a number of our gallant braves.
Our division was rear guard of the corps in Maryland, Our division was rear guard of the corps in Maryland, and brigades and detachments of brigades were sant in different directions to watch the various gaps which open into this fertile little valley. On the 9th of July we formed line of battle near Frederick City, at Monocacy Junctions A battle ensued there between our forces and the 6th army corps (U.S.) under General Wallace. At sundown Wallace was in full retreat, and we captors of about three hundred prisoners. The anamy leaving about two hundred dred prisoners, the enemy leaving about two hundred wounded and a large number of dead upon the field. Our loss was three hundred in our entire corps; Ramseur and Gordon only being readily consequent.

mond. The suburban Washingtonians, (the Secessionists) Our command took the train to Lynchburg on the 17th, were quite confident we would meet but little resistance in The day was too far spent to attack the enemy, we could take this walled city. It was not the design to

part of the do harm, and should receive the hearty distinct of the index, and we take the liberty of calling are receiving a warm reception at the hands of weat Boys, which reception is no less than a receiving a warm reception is no less than a receiving a warm reception is no less than a receiving a warm reception is no less than a receiving a warm reception is no less than a receiving a warm reception is no less than a receiving a warm reception is no less than a receiving a warm reception is no less than a receiving a warm reception is no less than a receiving a warm reception is no less than a the sick and wounded, to come forward promptly and liberally.

Bansom only was engaged
From our bivouac near Liberty, we could see plainly the peaks of Otter, the highest of the Blue Ridge in Virginia. The mountain scenery of this part of the ridge is by far the most picturesque of the State. The whole country liberty, is in honor of our arrival. We formed line of battle on the extremely fertile and groans under the burden of the largest in honor of our arrival. We formed line of battle on the extremely fertile and groans under the burden of the largest in he was brushing up his Scotch cap for another Regira."

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From our bivouac near Liberty, we could see plainly the peaks of Otter, the highest of the Blue Ridge in Virginia. The mountain scenery of this part of the ridge is by far the most picturesque of the State. The whole country in honor of our arrival. We formed line of battle on the extremely fertile and groans under the burden of the largest in the mass probability in home of our arrival. We formed line of battle on the extremely fertile and groans under the burden of the largest in the was brushing up his Scotch cap for another Regira."

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In the was brushing up his Scotch cap for another legita."

In the was brush enemy has no excuse for not inflicting severe lajury upon us. We employed them busily all the 12th and 13th with

While we were engaging the attention of the enemy at Washington, Col. Bradley Johnston, commanding Imbe den's brigade, was paying his attentions to Baltimore. He cut the bridges over Powder Mill and Bush Creeks, and destroyed some railroad between Baltimore and Philadelphia. and between Baltimore and Washington. By order of Gen. Johnston, Gov. Bradford's house was burned in retaliation for the burning of Gov. Letcher's house in Lexington, and

ick City, passed on to their capital, made important cap-tures of cattle, horses and mules; subsisted our army upon the enemy eight days, levied upon Frederick for \$200,000 in green-backs, and after drawing away reinforcements from the front of Gen. Lee, and harrassed the derizens of the Yankee Sodem recrossed the Potomac leisurely with about

tleman did march us very hard, and if we did say very em-phatic things about him when the hot sun was overcoming

Yankee depredators. We mention these acts to let the world know that the sacking of houses near our line of authorized acts of exasperated villains, and for which the Government is not responsible. Prempt means have been taken to detect the depredators. We will leave the people f Mar, and to say how far we respect their property and

Too much praise caunot be awa: ded our brave men for their unlinehing endurance in this campaign. In spite of grams the greatest genus of the war was resting in the grave before as congary's liberty was achieved. May God give unspore of the genius of Stonewall Jackson!

The ladies of Lexington not only cheered us by their presence on the side waik and at the windows, but by distributing to the poor Thirsty soldiers something to the poor Thirsty soldiers something to the poor Thirsty soldiers something to the poor Thirsty soldiers.

themselves for our comfort. God bless these levely women of the Valley.

PETERSBURG, VA., July 20th, 1864.

I send you a list of the cannalties of Company B, 51st Regt. N. C. T Clingman's Brigade from May the 6th up to Ju y 20th, 1864. You will please give it space in your Daily Company B, 51st Reg't N. C. Troops

Capt. W. R. Bell, commanding.

Killed—Sergt C. Tucker, Corols N. Parker, and C.J. Fzzell; Privates B.S. Best, L. W. Holingsworth, E. R. Begister, Sutton, Wm Tucker, T L West, F Wood. T J Herring, in head; Privates J A Boyett, in nand; Thos Bell, in abdomen; Wm H Chase, in hand; H J Carlton, in hand; J C Ezzell, in hand, since amputated; Alex Gay, in every General and every private realize this truth in the control of the Cont

shaw, David Laufer, R J Miller, supposed to be dead, W J Merritt, G K Register, B M Register, A J Smith, Least Anderson, R Tucker, Jasper Williamson.

Wounded sughtly and not sent to Hospital: Corpl A J Wads, Privates G B Brown, O T Brown, G W

Very respectfully, yours, J. B. WILLIAMSON, let Lerge Co. B, 51st Reg't N. C. T.,

Mr. Holden's last ray of hope, now that Messrs. Gra-ham, beade, Bedford Brown, Jonathan Worth. Boyden, J. M. Leach, !seiah Turner and other Conservatives claimed by him as his warmest political triesds, have defined their positions, all in favor of the re-election of Gov. Vance, is o create the impression among the people that Governo secessionists are going to vote for him. Can Governor Vance help this? Will Holden try to prevent an original secessionist from voting for him? Would Mr. Holden think hard of an original secessionist for voting the Holden ticket? Euppose Gov. Bragg was to declare himself for Holden, wouldn't Holden think he was a wonderfully smart man? Just so it is. The administration of public affairs by Gov. Varce has challenged the admiration of his old political enemies, of which none more loudly boasted a few months ago than Holden himself, but now since it is to Holden's interest to find fault of Gov.

Vance on this account, he is loud in his complaints, and
avers that Vance has gone over tooth and toe mail to the Destructives. This is a base and shameful lie. Does the correspondence of Gov. Vance with the Richmond authorities show Vance in any other light than that of a negotia-tor and arbitrator? He has favored negotiating for peace the war to stop. His policy indicates that. The policy of Holden indicates that he wants to bring civil war to the a large quantity of illegitimate plunder. You may rest as sured that the General took prompt measures to prevent a repetition of the outrage, and that not our army but our stragglers are chargeable with this violation of the rules of stragglers are chargeable with this violation of the rules of state. Let the people note these things, and in order to state. Let the people note these things, and in order to state.

> From the Richmond Dispatch. [COMMUNICATED.]

It is believed that Longstreet wou'd have been appointed naton's successor but for his wound, from the neuralgic effect of which he is still suffering.

in conclusion, the President was reduced to the alternative of retaining Johnston and losing Atlanta, or losing Johnston and the possibility of saving Atlanta. He could not but be satisfied that Johnston had already made up his mind to abandon the place as untenable. If he did not fight Sherman at the Chattahoochee, would be have done so in the open country around Atlanta? Sherman could turn his position at Atlanta more easily than at Kennesaw. It may be, and I fear is, too late to save Atlanta; but do not place the blame on the wrong shoulders. And especially do not say Johnston could not but retire because Forcest was not sent to him. Forrest was not idle in the West; he was beating back column after column of reinforcements going to Sherman. The order for him to move to Georgia was given, nevertheless; but before he coud obey it, the enemy were again moving from Memphis to the support of Sherman, and it became necessary to fight him rest has been assisting Johnston in Mississippi. He

could have done no more in Georgia APPOMATTOX

For the Journal At a meeting of the members of Co. B, 3d N. C. Cavalry, held July 15th, 1864, near Petersburg. Va, to express their sorrow at the death of Lieut. D. W. Bimmons, who their sortow at the death of Lieut. D. W. Simmons, who fell mortally wounded in the breast, in the engagement near Petersburg, June 21st, 1864.

On motion, Lieut. S. H. Morton was called to the Chair, and J. R. Hurst requested to act as Secretary.

The following members were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions, viz: Lieut. David Williams, Corpl. D. S. Aman, and Drivate S. E. Maton, who after a short absence.

Aman, and Private S. E. Meton, who, after a short absence, returned with the following resolutions, which were unan WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us on the field of battle, our triend and companion in arms, Lieut. D. W. Simmons, we bow in humble submission to his will, knowing that he doeth all things well,

cannot withhold an expression of the sorrow we feel at the loss we have sustained. Therefore Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of our comrade, Lieut. D. W. Simmons, for in him we had a true and courageous soldier.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his beareness. famiry, but would console them with the assurance that be died as a soldier should die, with his armor buckled on

him, and with his face to the foe, learlessly contending for those rights which are so dear to the hearts of ever, true lover of liberty and enjoyments of all the earthly ties sings which God has vouchasfed to man. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the Wilmington Journal for publication, also to the familiary

S. H. MORTON, Chairman JAS. R. HURST, Secretary.

NEAR FORT FISHER, July 5th, 1864. At a meeting of Capt. Z. T. Adams' Light P. ttery. C. D. 13th N. C. Battalion, Hospital Steward, W. W. Latham was called to the Chair, and private Geo. A. Sparrow re quested to act as Secretary. A Committee was appointed consisting of Lieut. Chas. Latham, Serg't Louis il. Reid and Privates John Carraway, W. E. Reid and Walter Bucca to draft a preamble and resolutions. The following were manimously adopted by the Company.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Unit verse to remove from our midst Privates J. C. Sattagled.

verse to remove from our midst Privates J. C. Satteril and David H. Whitaker. That while we bow in humbi submission to his will, yet we deeply mourn this sad dis pensation of his Providence, which has deprived us, if Confederacy, and their families of brave and patriotic so diers, kind and faithful friends. And, whereas, in deaths of privates Satterfield and Whitaker the Confederation cy has lost two of its most noble sons, who were never heard to complain or murmur at any duty, however oner ous, required of them, and always prompt to act wh danger called; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to the friends

and relatives of our brave deceased comrades; and that while they are thus caused to sorrow, that we are ald caused to mourn the death of two of our bravest brother in arms, and we hope and feel assured that our tempora Resolved, That a special page shall be set apart on ou record book inscribed to their memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forward:

in the Wilmington Journal, with a request that the Tarbor W. W. LATHAM, Chairman

GROEGE A. SPARROW, Secretary. 61st N. C. TROOPS.
In the trenches near Petersburg, Va.

July 20th, 1864. Gentlemen: You will please publish the following cash alties of Company G, 61st N. C. T., Clingman's Brigade, for the information of their friends:

David Quinn; Privates R R Matthis, Chas H Ritter, James M Wounded-Sergt J FE Hodges, slightly; Sam Blizz and Newsom, Jas Lewis.

Killed-Lt Daniel Shackelford; Sergt A Boykin; Corn

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. L. KEITH,

Northern Peace Sentiments. That the mass of the Northern people, if they could be permitted to vote their secret sentiments, unawed b bayonets, would to morrow vote for peace on the basis of separation, rather than encounter the possible consequences of an indefinite prolongation of this center. we do not entertain the shadow of a doubt. They fire sick at heart of the senseless waste of blood and treasure, and beginning to see that the restoration of Southern trade and commerce is not to be obtained by the expenditure of any amount of gunpowder. Minie 'sullets and; bomshells, they are fast discovering, sire not the kind of currency which produces cotton and tobac co. But the latent peace sentiments of the Nort'n can rounded by kind friends, who are continually exerting be of no practical avail to the Confederate couse till Confederate bayonets overthrow the armies which subtain the Lincoln despotism. We are fighting the battles of freedom in the United States, as wei's as in our own country; and though we feel no anxie ty to aid in the emancipation of those who have sough to enslave ouselves, yet, if their deliverance will hasten the termina tion of this war, our labors will not be without reward. We look to our armies as the only pacificators whose intervention will have any influence in the quarrel. We look to the camp as the only ark for t'ue Dove of Peace. and to the storm and deluge of the battle as the only spot where it can find an olive by anch. Such refl. tions should inspire the hearts and nerve the arms

> all its bearings, and who can doubt the result? Richmond Dispatch THE EXPRESSION OF DRESS .- Women are more lik

flowers than we think. In their dress and adornment they express their natures, as the flowers do in their tals and colors. Some women are like the modes daisies and violets—they never look or feel better than Bowen, Z Ezzell, C H Erzell, J W Herring, B Hargrove, J When dressed in a morning wrapper. Others are not themselves unless they can come out in government. like the talip or the bush rose. Who has not seen women just like white lilies? We know several double marigolds and poppies. There are women fit only for valvets, like the dahlias; others are graceful and airy like azaleas. Now and then you see hollyhocks and sunflowers. When women are free to dress as they like, uncontrolled by others and not limited by their circumstances they do not fail to express their true characters, and dress becomes a form of expression very genuine and useful.

every soldier of the Confederacy. Literally and truly

the only earthly hope of peace is in their success. Le

[From the New York Freeman's Journal!] FINANCIAL MATTERS. Some of our subscribers want us to give weekly r

ports of the wholesals markets in New York. How can we? With the circulating medium ranging, in one day, up and down, twenty, thirty and more per cent any attempt at quotations, in a weekly paper, must mislead. That is why we discontinued it. In our paper dated June 18th, we said greenbacks were down to but a shade above 50 per cent., and were dear at that Gold was ranging at a nominal average of near 199 to the gold dollar. We were remonstrated with by a good friend, who agrees with us in politics, but thought we were extravagant. Wel it is less than one month that has passed. We then pronounced gold the best investment any one could make. It was quoted at one hundred and ninety-nine cents, compared with greenbacks. Now, in less han one month, it is quoted, this day, at 285! That is, greenbacks, less than a month, ago, were valued at a shade more than fifty cents on the dollar. To day they are hawked on the streets at thirty-six cents on the gold dollar, and no boyers at that! In another week, perhaps, women may be pedding greenbacks in baskets on the street, crying : "Three ior a dollar, gen tlemen, pick them out !" Merchants are to-day, buying extensively coffee, tea

etc., to ship to Europe, in place of gold. What does this mean? It means that Lincoln's management of

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Death of Captain John C. Mitchel. John C. Mitchel, Jr., Captain 1st S. C. Artillery, and late commander of Fort Sumter, was the eldest son of John C. Mitchel, aged 27 years, an Irishman by birth, and of distinguished lineage. After a varied and eventful youth, he was educated at Columbia Colege, N. Y., and was at the time of the secession of S. Carolina chief engineer on a railroad in Alabama. He immediately threw up his position, and, with his He immediately threw up his position, and, with his accustomed ardor, came to Charleston and cast his degtiny with us in the coming struggle for liberty.

As Second Lieut, he fought the guns of the Sumter Battery in Fort Moultrie during the first bombardment act upon them, it is no wonder that the Pope should leed towards the Confederates that partiality which has been since, which has brought him in the face of the since, which has brought him in the face of the most wicked designs, by a ferocious enemy, as proud of a most wicked designs, by a ferocious enemy, as proud of the most wicked designs, by a ferocious enemy, as proud of the state of the state of the most wicked designs, by a ferocious enemy, as proud of the state of the stat enemy; and upon the evacuation by Major Anderson went over as a part of the first Confederate garrison of that post, where he has now ended his eventful life. At the copture of the gunboat Isaac P. Smith in the Stone river, he commanded a battalion of sbarpshoot-

tain Mitchel commanded a Barbette battery at Fort On the 10th July he was in command of the artillery at the South end of Morris Island, and made a desper-

ate resistance to the overwhelming force brought agaist In Battery Wagner, on the next morning, he again distinguished himself in repelling the assault of the

Capt. Mitchel was then transferred to the command of the Artillery and the new batteries being erected on James Island; and for weeks during the siege of Batte-17 Waster, maintained a fire day and night against the

of that command, has shown that no one could have been chosen more fitted for the post.

advancing works of the enemy.

Capt. Mitchell was a man of brilliant abilities and bluing qualities of a highly cultivated mind and strong With the chivalrous arder of his race, he combined a firmness of purpose and constancy, that carried him over all obstacles to his end. He was prompt and decided in action, his mind in the most trying roughly the Confederate States, to give it on the benefit of the Pope's testimony in behalf of our cause. It will be pleasemergencies procerving its calmness and judgment. His aring courage amounted at times almost to a recklesses of life in his cool disregard of surrounding danger. this energy was untiring and sleepless, and the smallest details were not below his personal scruting and atten-

Captain Mitchel was a man of mark in any commuity. He came among us a stranger, and has left many nends to mourn his loss. He had won the confidence ard admiration of all who knew him.

In the profession of a soldier, his preparation had any position, however high, with usefulness to the country and honor to nimself. We hazard little in saying silence any longer, I should draw upon myself the punisht there is not a more thorough soldier in this depart-

To his family, the loss of such a man is indeed irreparable. To the country of his adoption, even in his solf Catholic, being outside our Holy Church, and who for gets the judgment of God which awaits him for his crimes Il not be truitless. I nough terribly torn and crushed by a fragment of shell, he was in his lost hours inflexia dealm and said, "I wish to show my garrison

and n in its defence. And the name of John C.

Cause of Gen, Lee's Peaction,-History of the Rebel Plans. he Philadelphia correspondent of the New York World,

ration, suppressed at first by the sur-I by that event, becomes more and more intowed with the least amount of sagacity and fore-single glance at the facts which preceded and atus excursion of the rebels, will satisfy

t sanguinary conflict on the banks of the Chickahominy, | and. receded in crossing the James, and in establishing inself strongly on the south side of that river. During his perilous march across a hostile country it was thought retty generally that the enemy would impede our pro-ress southward, and prevent Gen. Grant from reaching t be had set down in his plan as his objective. But as to the James were invitingly open to us, as if the effect of the rebels was to attract us there. Gen. Lee, from exerging from his retreat, as good strategy und seem to indicate he should, kept closely within his

ation against the rebel capital. de forces of the North on the south of the James, far austed forces of the rebellion a considerable portion of the rebellion a considerable portion of the rebellion a considerable portion of the rebellion according to the rest of the rebellion according to the reb

trate into Maryland. This was done immediately after our compiled from British authority, and to which list the readfirst assault on Petersburg an attempt which had for result or can easily turn. Foreigners will not stip goods in Amerted to the rebel General the facility of such an undertak-ing. He seen understood that by hurring back ail the colmans we had scattered along that line beyond the Potc-mac, he would complice our defeat, open to his exhausted idials the fertne neids of the border states, unmount his last Monday relates the following: cavalry, and replenish his granaries.

had been acting in conjunction with Larly; and the two bave more accurate information on the subject this gaetril a leaders, Mosby and Imboden, received the order to march forward for Harper's Ferry and to occupy Mary.

The Georgia prison, they were taken by one of the men may, the whole expedition was carried on with an activity and a secrecy truly admirable. Generals Hunter, Sigel down in the woods in Lincoln county to sleep. The

Martinsburg, Willsamspert, Boonsboro', Hagerstown, Middietown, narper's Ferry, Bolivar Heights and Frederick, fell into the hands of the rebels without even a struggle. During all the time the administration, instead of coming to the a-sistance of our troops in that region, lost a precious opportunity in providing for the defences of ashington and Baltimere, which were in no way threatened, and let the rebels, who might have been easily the city with Mr. Ingram. Mr. I, we are glad to learn checked, have their own way in Maryland. Immesse lines or rairroad and telegraph are cut, b. idges are blown up, when we may look for a still further fall in the article.

Richmond Whin tied away. But what does it matter? Mr. Lincoln must be saved, and to that great object the whole force, the whole talent, the whole energy of the country must be apwhose talent, the whose energy of the country must be repuised, and that at the expense of everything else. Is there etchinn was arrested for falso pretences. The complainany instance in history where selfishness and incapacity are more scrikingly unfolded?

that Madame advertised for sale, at two dollars, a receipe between people will-say, perhaps, why is it that Gen. Lee, having for some time past, contemplated an invasion of the North, had not given to the present expedition the proportions of a regular campaign? The objection may be asswered by the observation, that in a great war like this everything is subordinate to the operations of your opponent, and that when your opponent keeps all your forces busy, it is difficult to detach from them an army of invasion. Gen. Lee has done in this instance all he could do, and his success proves that he knows what Mr. Lincoln ignores—how to obtain great resums with little means.

Had our administration been gifted with a particle of the latent which great the properties of the success the particle of the latent with a particle of the latent which great the past in the statent with a particle of the latent which great the past in the statent with a particle of the latent with a particle of the latent with a particle of the latent which great the past in the statent with a particle of the latent with a particle

from the start that concentrating all its available force on a single point, far from its original base, was to invite the enemy to an invasion of our frontier; and the only way to counteract the effect of that strategy was to occupy all the avenues leading to the North with a force sufficient to repel any attempt of the enemy on our lines. Having failed in that, we are now exposed to the inconvenience of a depredatory incursion, and to the humiliation of seeing rebels on our own soil—two things which, I hope, will be remembered in the election of November next, when the verdict of the pendle proportion are to see the following the second will be remembered in the election of November next, when the

From the Richmond Sentinel Interesting from Rome.

We find in the Tablet, a Catholic paper printed in London, the news which we publish below, from Bome. The Pope exhibits much courage in championing the cause of Poland, neglected, as she is, and consigned to the most cruel fate, by the nations of Europe. It is not merely as persecuted devotees of his Church that the Pope's allocution vindicates the Poles. His opening sentence has a much wider scope: "The blood of the weak and innocent cries for vengeance before the throne of the Eternal against the legitimate rights of a nation which struggles for its it-

dependence and for the safety of religion." Entertaining such sentiments, and courageous enough to act upon them, it is no wonder that the Pope should feel his strength as was Golia. He sees that there is no "so-cial revolution." There has been no anarchy, no interruption for a day to the rights of person and property and religion, as established by our laws and administered by our courts.

Our State Governments, which chiefly regulate our inter-In the defeat of the iron clad fleet, April 7, '63, Caply created a new and a purer agency to perform the same functions. The only interruption to the perfect administraday: tion of the law, without a disturbance or jost le, has been produced by the violence of our invaders. These bave come among us emphatically to produce "social revolu-tion;" to overthrow, and upturn, and destroy everything, and to produce that searchy and disorder to which the Pope gives no countenance. They seize our property, they burn our dwellings, they desolate cur country, sacriligiously burn and desolate our churches, and invading the province of religious faith, they assail our religion, expel our clergy, install fanatics after their own heart, and require our people to hear and support them. Truly it requires no keenness of apprehension to distinguish in our case, between a people engaged in "social revolution" and "the legitimate rights of a nation which struggles for its independence and for the safety of religion. After the promotion and assignment of Col. Elliott to the field in Virginia, Capt. Mitchell was selected to command Fort sumter. His admirable administration

The frankness with which the present Pout if has signified his sympathy with the Confederate cause, has been onerstorm and Fort sumter. His admirable administration

The frankness with which the present Pout if has signified his sympathy with the Confederate cause, has been onerstorm and Fort sumter. His admirable administration

Whe Rosecranz and Meagher, are our bitter enemies, yet their sympath vis mainly on our side. They remember, too, that in the Confederacy, alone of the American States, judging the future by the warnings of the past, can they

expect to be secured and vindicated in the exercise of free opinion on religious questions.

The principles laid down in the allocation relative to Poland, apply sufficiently, as we have shown, to the case of ing to those among us who are accustomed to reverence his counsels, and will not be without favorable inflaence,

to give a wide publicity to it. [From the London Tablet.] ROME-ALLOCUTION OF HIS HOLINES OF POLAND. Rome, April 27th .- An allocution was delivered by the Pope in the Consistory recently held at the Vatican.

The following translation is given by the Express:

"The blood of the weak and innocent cries for vengeance before the throne of the Eternal, against those who shed it. ration of all who knew him.

procession of a soldier, his preparation had procession of a soldier, his preparation had complete. He had fitted himself to fill

a Catholic country—in unhappy Poland—where that same to an a complete. He had fitted himself to fill

be a Catholic country—in unhappy Poland—where that same to an a country—in unhappy Poland—where that same to an a country—in unhappy Poland—where that same to an accountry—in unhappy Poland—where that same to a catholic country—in unhappy Poland—where that same to account the discountry—in unhappy Poland—where the discountry—in unhappy Poland—where the discountry—in unhappy Poland—where the discountry—in unhappy Poland—where the discountry—in unhappy ment of heaven denounced by the prophets upon those who leave iniquity to be committed, Va miki quia lacus. Conscience compels me to raise my voice against that power Here is this powerful monarch, who dares also to call him-This monarch persecutes with a ferocious cruelty the Polish nation, and he had undertaken the impious task of ex tirpating the Catholic religion in Poland, and of introducing schism by force. The Priests of that Catholic religion wit becomes a patriot and soldier to die for his coun- are forcibly taken from their flocks; others are exiled, others again are condemned to forced labor or to infamous the time of our deliverance will come, and Sumter punishment. Happy are those who have been able to fly, and who now wander without an asylumn in a foreign land. Churches are profaned; others are that on account of the absence of the Priests. Finally, this arrogant potentate Wireless will forever stand conspiciously bright on that has arrogated to himself a power which even the Vicar of Christ does not possess. After having torn from his Diocese, exiled and kept in captivity for a year, our well be loved son, the Archbishop of Warsaw, he has dared to de-prive him of that charge which he had conterred upon

In casting approbrium upon such acts we by no mean give an encouragement to European revolution. We well give an encouragement to European revolution. We well give an encouragement to European revolution. We well shall have a difference between social revolution and the legitimate rights of a nation which struggles for its As the cause and character of the rebel raid in Maryland independence and for the safety of religion. In stigmatiscred duty of our conscience. This is why I have made you aware of the sad news received from that unhappy country now count to all that this movement could have now count to all that this movement could have for which we ought to redouble our prayers. We declare, in consequence, that we give our Apostolic Benediction to tell, had the men who held the reins of power all those who shall have prayed for Poland. Let us air

May 1 .- The Russian Charge d'Affaires having asked the that I do not advance here anything I am not fully | Pontificial Government for an explanation of the allocation lately delivered by the Pope, Cardinal Antoneii defended the right and necessity of speaking as the Pope had done y for one to revert to the series of operations by which in Grant, leaving the bloody fields of Spotsylvania urthouse, cut his way through Virginia, and atterachort having invited the Czar to resume his possession of Po

> During Startling Decline in the Shipping of the United States.

The Florida, while sending to the bottom some Yankee te had set down in his plan as his objective. But vessels, has been the means of bringing to the top some satisfies which show a startling decline in the shipping of

eard seem to indicate he should, kept closely within his iterachments, never giving sign of life except when we me within a few hundred yards of them, or made a dem-In 1864 it is in the neighborhood of one million six hundred me cause of that inaction, which was then so surprising and seventy-four thousand five hundred and sixteen tons. That is, we have lost in four years three million five hun-rect the Union army as far South as possible, so as ever the northern frontier, which, by this means, o be left accessible to an inroad of the rebel forces. the estimation of Gen. Lee, the concentration of all the that lie rotting at our wharves and at foreign ports. We om being dangerous to the rebel cause, was one of the time must elapse before our commercial marine will be en

herder states. Such is the consequence of the strategy More than nice hundred vessels that in 1860 were owned by citizens of the United States, and floated the Stars and More than nine hundred vessels that in 1860 were owned what rapidity of execution Gen. Lee availed himself of our Stripes, are now in the hands of foreign owners and sailing under foreign flags. On Thursday morning last we pub An appear had he ascertained that our intention was to lished a list of the names and owners of six hundred of the safe-conduct solicited, a document remain before it early in front of which he can keep these vessels—having an average tomage of three hundred is presented which provokes as much indignation as suras six monds if he chooses, than his first object was to decloring the single year 1863, to British owners, as prise, and procludes negotiation. It prescribes in advances to convince the Confederates of the strength of their posi-tion, and of their power to employ their troops upon an-become the property of people of other nationality. Not other battle neld, should the thing be deemed advisable.— | a single American steamer crosses the ocean at the present The repulse experienced by our forces along the Tennessee and Virginia Central railroads, had aiready demonstraeven then; with no sense of security. Foreign steamers

A GALLANT DEED .- The Salisbury Watchman o

In jursuance of that plan, Gen. Early, who had for some having been recaptured and returned to the prison bere The four Yankee officers alluded to yesterday, as me occupied the Sherandosh; Breckbridge, who was atching the Southwessern part of Virginia; Roiser, who have more accurate information on the subject this ind Heights. Some people think that, in order to make the expedition a sure thing, Gen. Lee has added to these the expedition a sure thing, Gen. Lee has added to these the expedition in charge to get water; and while this enthe expedition a sure thing, Gen. Lee has added to these cores a few divisions of his own army, under command of indetal Ewell. The thing is not, however, probable.—

Execution on takely to leave the command of his corps for and the core command of his corps for and compelled him to go with them. They traveled and a not likely to leave the command of the corps for and compelled nim to go with them. They described about the country until weary and exhausted, they laid about the country until weary and exhausted, they laid and Wallace, were either defeated or compelled to fall Guard stole away and got assistance and re-captured his prisoners, and returned them to this place.

> BEEF.-This excellent and wholesome food, of late but little used by the mass of our people, was sold yesterday in the market as low as three dollars a pound. Some think this fall of full one hundred per cent, has been caused by the contract recently entered into by Richmond Whig.

> How to make a GIBL IRBESISTIBLY HANDSOME.—In Cinant was a domestic named Barbara Hammond. It appears that Madame advertised for sale, at two dollars, a receip

verdict of the people upon the acts of Mr. Lincoln and his scarcely fit to perform that operation upon his boots. Many a man is "black-balled" by those who are

Two parts of Epsom salts and one of salt, is said to be an untailing remedy for flux, one dose frequently didate to represent Duplin County, in the Senate in the next General Assembly. July 14,

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the Distric Court of the Confederate States for the Mortbern Distric of Georgia.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 23. A telegram from the reporter of the Press Association, conveying the glorious tidings of success near Atlanta yesterday, was posted on the bulletin boards at an early hour, but were repulsed by Cheatham, after a conflict of one and diffused general joy through the community. Whilst a hour. battle was deened imminent, the people were some. During the day quiet prevailed around the city, the only what taken by surprise at the announcement of a victory, demonstrations being occasional picket firing. and anxiously awaited official confirmation of the news, which came to hand at noon. Everybody is applauding the city, shelling for one hour with some vigor. No notice General Hood and his noble army for the skill and gal- of their intention to shell the city was given to enable the lantry displayed by them in this engagement.

> OFFICIAL FROM ATLANTA. FIGHMOND, VA., July 23d, 1864.

The following official dispatch was received at noon to

HRADQUARTERS, ATLANTA, July 22d, 1864-10 o'clock, P. M.

To the Secretary of War, Richmond: Our army shitted its position, fronting on Peach Tree Creek, last night, and Stewart's and Cheatham's corps

formed a line of battle around the city. Hardee's corps made a night march, and attacked the enemy's extreme left to-day, about one o'clock. He drove him, the enemy, from his works, capturing sixteen pieces of artillery and five stand of colors. Cheatham attacked the enemy capturing six pieces of

artillery. During the engagement we captured two thousand pris-

Wheeler's cavalry routed the enemy in the neighborhood of Decatur to day, capturing his camps. Our loss is not yet fully ascertaised. Maj. Gen. Walker was killed; Brig. Gers. Emith, Gist and Mercer are wound-

Prisoners report Gen. McPherson killed. Our troops fought with great gallantry.

J. B. HOOD, General. THE FIGHT NEAR ATLANTA-CAPTURE OF PRIS ONERS, &c.

quiet of the campaign. There has been scarcely any picket ATLANTA, July 23d, 1864. Gen. Wheeler last evening attacked the enersy's left in lery. the neighborhood of Decatur, and drove them back capturing five hundred wagons with supplies, and a large number

of prisoners. He is still pursuing them. There was very little fighting after dark yesterday. Two thousand priscuers, incliding seventy-five commis-

The losses on either side are not yet known. Ours was severe in officers. Comparative quiet reigns this morning. There was some little skirmishing on our left.

FROM THE UNITED STATES-PEACE PROPOSITIONS. RICHMOND, July 24, 1864. The Baltimore Gazatte of the 23d was received to-night. tion of his men, they having marched 25 miles that day .-It contains a correspondence between Hon. Mr. Clay, of
Alabama, Hon. Mr. Halcombe, of Virginia, and George N.

Among the prisoners captured was Gen. Miligan mortal-Alabama, Hon. Mr. Halcombe, of Virginia, and George N.

Sanders with Horace Greely, in reference to peace. The former asked a safe conduct to Washington. GreeWere recovered.

The strength of the enemy is stated to have been fifteen Iv applied to Lincoln, who sent a document saying he would consider peace propositions based on the integrity of the Union, the abandonment of slavery, &c.

Mesers. Clay and Halcombe, in their closing letter to Graely, repel the conditions proposed by Lincoln. A fuller report of the correspondence will be given to-

The Washington correspondent of the New York World says that Stanton and Blair have not been on speaking terms for some time past. Blair, since the late raid, recently charged Stanton and Halleck with incompetency-He was so abusive that Halleck sent a remonstrance to in consequence of the removal of Handlass, for his necis-Lincoln. How the matter will believed that Ftanton will resign.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune says that Lincoln, in a private conversation, recognised all elements of dissatisfaction the new call for troops had produced, but Lincoln states most emphatically that the troops must be had. Should be fail, he would go down with colors flying.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF NEGOTIA-TIONS.

RICHMOND, VA., July 25th, 1861. Sanders' letter to Greely, dated Clifton House, July 12th, requests a safe conduct to Washington City for Messis Clay, Halcombe, and himself. Greely's reply on the 18th, understanding they were bearers of propositions from Richmend, tendered a safe conduct from Lincoln.

They replied that they were not accredited with such propositions, but felt authorized to declare that if the cirumstances disclosed in the correspondence were communicated to Richmond, they would be invested with ful

Greely again conferred with Lincoln, who sent a document declaring that any proposition embracing the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the the subject, came to the conclusion that it coincided abandonment of slavery, coming by authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government | milky state; and according to the report of M. De of the United States, and the bearers thereof bave a safe conduct both ways.

Clay and Halcombe reply to Greely on the 21st, that the tender of safe conduct to Washington on the hypotheses | two products to be conjointly attained. On the other that they were the accredited bearers of peace propositions, was accepted as an evidence of a gratifying change of policy on the part of Lincoln. They could not claim the benefit of the safe conduct in a character which they had no right to assume, but were convinced that the President of the Confederate States would give the requesite authoris presented which provokes as much indignation as surterms and conditions of peace. They had no use whatever erly pressed, and the juice boiled down to the granula-

. : the paper, and could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering an indignity, dis- ent opinion has been entertained and acted on, but I honoring themselves, and incurring the scorn of their am also aware that the result of this action has been

SAID TO BE ADVANCING INTO MISSOURI.

RICHMOND, July 25. The Baltimore Gazette says that the latest advices from Missouri are exciting. Guerrillas are increasing to an un- result unsuccessfully and unprofitably. The cause of precedented extent, and it is now confidently asserted that fifty thousand men under Price have entered the State .- mences almost immediately, which gradually creeps The authorities are in some alarm, and expect that affairs are not in a condition to meet the emergency with an adequate military force.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HOOD.

RICHMOND, July 25th, 1864. An official dispatch from General Hood, dated July 23d. says that in the engagement on the 22d, eighteen stand of colors were captured instead of five, and thirteen guns instead of twenty-two, as previously reported. Gen. Mercer

was, not wounded. thrown into the city.

HORACE GREELY ON THE PEACE QUESTION. RICHMOND, July 25th, 1834.

Greely says in his paper that the only part taken by him in the recent correspondence, related solely to bringing the | i's weight of water. The juice should then be Loiled antagonists face to face, with the view of the initiation of by application of a gradual heat, for twenty or thirty an earnest effort for peace, to be prosecuted at Washington. minutes, when the impurities will rapidly rise to the His general inferrence is that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seemed to be generally supposed.

ATLANTA, July 25th, 1864. There has been continuous skirmishing for the past two days.

Many shells ha ve been thrown from the enemy's batteries; but few, 'aowever, have entered the city. A few houses have bee to struck, but no material damage done. Bad our administration been gifted with a particle of the talent which graces the rebel leader, it would have known from the start that concentrating all its available force.

the enumerated articles, except the vinegar, she unwinings in the enumerated articles, except the vinegar, she unwinings is in of a come sanding eminence, between there and our lifes, but were repulsed by the 11th Texas regiment. All quiet this morning.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PRTESSBURG, July 25, 1864.

-Journald genting near the Weldon Railroad.

about to start with a fresh impulse.

CITY-A FEW NON-COMBATANTS KILLED-GEN. HOOD'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

ATLANTA, July 26th, 1864. The enemy made an attempt last night to break our lines,

At midday the Yankees opened with shell again upon women and children to be removed to places of safety .-His barbarous violation of the usages of civilized warfare only enabled him to murder a few non-combarants. Most

of the shells come from twenty-pounder parrott gans on the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, with occasional missiles from another gun east of the city. The gallant operations of Wednesday and Friday seem to

strengthen their flanks, which they are now doing. Their display of rocket signals this evening has been brilliant, indicating some movement on their part. The following address to the troops was read this morn

HEADQUARTERS ABMY OF TENNESSEE, In the Field, July 25th, 1864.

time of battle consists in getting into close quarters with the enemy. Guns and colors are the only unerring indicashavings, so that it may be thoroughly permeated by tions of victory. The valor of troops is easily estimated, too, by the number of these secured.

If your enemy be allowed to continue the operations of flanking you out of positions, our cause is in poril. Your recent brilliant success proves the ability to prevent it. You have but to will and God will grant us the victory .-Your commander and your country so confidently expect

Soldiers! Experience has proved to you that safety in

Brig. Gen. F. A. Stroup has been appointed chief of staff of this army to-day. FROM PETERSBURG. PETERSBURG, July 26th, 1864. This is the 42d day of the seige, and it has been the most

(Signed,)

Signed,

J. B. HOOD, General.

firing, and not more than one or two discharges of artil,

CAPTURE OF YANKEES. RICHMOND, July 26, 1364. The Cain and fifty men of the 162d New York Regi ment, just from New Orleans, were captured last night up

The following dispatch was received this afternoon.

dated, HEADQUARTERS A. N V., July 26th, 1\$64. To the Secretary of War:

Gen. Early states that he attacked Major Gen. Crack on the 24th, on the October battlefield, (Keinstown) completely routing him, and pursued him five miles beyond Wischester, when he was compelled to halt from the exhaus-

Brig. Gen. Lilly and other officers captured on the 20th,

rfantry, besides cavalry under Averill. Ed, R. E. LEE, General. FROM LOUISIANA.

CLINTON, LA., July 26th, 1864. The enemy has withdrawn nearly all of his garrison from Baton Rouge. Beventy of his men deserted at one time. New Orients papers of the 2 d have been received. The free negro Convention adopted the Constitution by a vote of 65 to 15.

Gold was quoted at 312. Cotton \$1 65. Ranks had essued an order stating that no go'd should be gold, unless it was first deposited in the U. S. Treasgy.

Two more district judges, in New Orleans, have resigned, on on the negro question.

> From the Charleston Courier. Sorgho and its Products.

Editors Courier :- As the period for the maturing of the sorgho, or Chinese sugar cane, is rapidly approaching, it may not be uninteresting to a portion of your readers to have some views on the manufacture of its several products—sugar, syrup, slcohol, vinegar and a beverage from the fermented juice analogous to cider. The information is derived principally from the reports of Professor Jackson, of Boston, Mass., and Professor Smith, of Louisville, Ky., in the agricultural Report of the Patent Office for 1857, and partly from other sources. That the valuable articles above enumerated can be produced from the sorgho there is not a shadow of doubt, and the quantity and excellence of the product will depend upon the care and skill with which the

operations are conducted. It is a matter of some controversy at what period of ts growth the stalk begins to contain sugar, and cousequently when its manufacture should commence.. M Vilmorin, of Paris, who has given much attention to with the putting forth of the spikes, but the proportion of sugar continued to increase until the seeds were in a Beauregard, addressed to the Comice de Toulori, the ipening of the sorgho in that latitude had no unfavorable effect; and he considers the seeds and the sugar as hand, Mr. Uray, equally authoritative, says that the Zoulous caffres, to whose country the sorgho is indigenous, are in the habit of breaking off the panicles the moment they appear, in order to augment the quantity of saccharine matter in the stalks. The question may be of some importance in our section, and experiments

should be made for its accurate determination. To succeed well in making sugar, or syrup of the first quality, it is essential that no greater quantity of the stalks should be cut at one time than can be propting point, on the same day. I am aware that a differ the failure generally to make sugar at all, and the making of a very large quantity of interior syrup. Those FROM MISSOURI-THE YANKEES SCARED-PRICE | who have not the means of pressing and boiling the juice of the canes the same day they are cut had better confine their efforts to the moking of syrup, vinegar, and alcohol, as their attempts at making augar must this is that as soon as the cane is cut, an alteration comfrom the cut extremity into the joints of the stulk, decreasing the amount of crystalizable sugar contained in it. Even the broken and bruised canes of a field wil deteriorate the juice if passed through the mill with the perfect canes. The Toulouse caffres, when they have more cane cut than can be pressed expeditiously, bury

of the atmosphere. The juice should be pressed from the canes as thoroughly as possible, even if it should be necessary for on hand a fine lot of new issue and green backs; for the this purpose to pass them repeatedly through the rollers, sake of convenience, the latter were carried in his as that portion which is most difficult to be expressed boots, and the former in his pockets. Another dispatch, dated July 24th, says: All is quiet is considered the richest in saccharine matter. It is e-day, except little picket firing. Occasionally shells are necessary to filter the juice as it comes from the mill, in order to remove the celluiose and fibrous matters, and the starch, all of which is present in it when expressed. A bag filter, or one made of a blanket placed juice, three ounces of lime slaked in five or six times | election of Holden .- Mobile Tribune. surface in a thick greenish scum, which can be caselly removed by the skimmer, and then the liquid sllould again be filtered. It will be of a pale straw color, and ready for evaporation. It may now be boiled down FROM ATLANTA-SHELLS THROWN INTO THE quie rapidly, the temperature not to exceed 215 degrees, to about half of its original bulk, after which the fire must be kept low, the evaporation to be carried on with great caution, and the syrup constantly styred to prevent it from burning at the bottom of the Liettle Hanover county, at the election in August next. or evaporating pan. Pertions of the syrup are to be taken out from time to time, and allowed to cool, to see if it is dense enough to crystalize. It should be as densh as sugar house molasses or tar. When it has R. BUNTING as a candidate for the Sherifielty of the reached this condition it may be withdrawn from the Hanover county, at the ensuing election in August evaporating vessel, and be placed in tubs or casks to granulate. Crystals of sugar will begin to form in three or four days, but it often happens that weeks intervene before crystalization takes place; but it may
always be hastened by adding to the thick syrup, when
cooled a few wines of harmonic of the control of the three or four days, but it often happens that weeks incooled, a few grains of brown sugar, or a little pulver- tion in August next. The enemy is reported to have crossed a portion of one ized white sugar. After it has solidified it may be corps to the sorth side of James river, on Friday last, near City Point, & oubtless for the purpose of preventing our articlery from fring upon their transports.

To-day is remarkably quiet.

To-day is remarkably quiet.

It seems row to be well ascertained that Grant is busily mining on o ar left, and strengthening his right, [Q. This evidently a mistake, as Grant's left rests towards the Road point of the agood brown sugar. It may now be refined by a mistake, as Grant's left rests towards the Road is pount into conical bags, made of coarse open and country to be hung over the relation of many friends I announce myself the country of Sampson of many friends I announce myself the country of Sampson of many friends I announce myself the country of Sampson of many friends I announce myself the country of Sampson of the Legislature of Corth Carbon the suffrages of the voters of molasses, and the drainage being much cided by warmth, it will be useful to keep the temperature of commons of the Legislature of Commons of the suffrages of the voters of said country. If elected I pledge my beast efforts to attend to the duties of the responsible position to the beau highly approved. Disabled country in the country of Sampson in the coil of Commons of the Legislature of Commons of the country of the country of the suffrage of Commons of the Legislature of Commons of the Legislature of Commons of the Legis corps to the sorth side of James river, on Friday last, near swooped out into conical bags, made of coarse open

There was a heavy rain storm, with high wind, last night.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 22d, says that Camby is proceeding against the enemy about Mobile, with a formid.

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The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 22d, says that Camby is proceeding against the enemy about Mobile, with a formid. able force, and that the campaign on the James river is filter, to remove the congulated albremen, and the im-

purities it has extracted from the sugar. It must not be forgotten that sugar making is an FROM ATLANTA-THE YANKEES SHELLING THE art, and that excellence in it is only attained by close observation and long experience. What was necessary for the extraction of sugar from the beet root, from which France annually produces 120,000,000 pounds of sugar, is doubtless required for the sorgho, viz: a thorough study of its nature, with a process of extracting the sugar specially sdapted to it. A very large proportion of our people will doubtless be satisfied with the production of a good syrpe, which they may obtain observation and long experience. What was necessary the production of a good syrup, which they may obtain by following the process described as above, until the uice attains the required density. By omitting the ime water, an agreeable but slightly acidulous syrup

is formed of a lighter color, but it is not liable to crystalize owing to the presence of acid matter. A cheep and good vinegar can be made from the syrup. To eight gallons of clear rain water, add three cask, shake it well two or three times and add three of my ability. spoonfuls of good yeast or yeast cakes. Place the cask in a warm place, and in ten or fifteen days add a sheet have impressed the Yankees with a wholesome desire to of common wrapping paper, smeared with molasses, and torn into narrow strips, and you will soon have a good vinegar. Any sweet fruits or roots, such as figs, boiler, &c., add to the bulk and quantity, when exposed to the oxygen of the air for the acetous termentation to be effected. The scientific mode of making vinegar rapidly is to pass the liquor repeatedly through barrels perforated at the sides with holes, and filled with wood

> the oxygen of the atmosphere. The unripe canes can be used for making syrup and alcohol, but will not yield sugar. The alcohol produced by only one distillation is nearly destitute of foreign flavor, having an agreeable taste somewhat resembling noyau, being much less arden and fiery than rum. A beverage analgous to cider is also made from the fermented juice of the sorgho.

It should be recollected that to make sugar, syrup vinegar, alcohol or cider, the juice of the sorgho mu. be first defecated or clarified by lime (three ounces of lime in five or six times its weight of water to each gallon of juice) and heat, and then filtered. At the pro per temperature, and with the addition of a little brewer's yeast, or yeast cakes, the juice will undergo the vinous fermentation in from three to five days.

Johnston, Forrest and S. D. Lee.

The friends of Johnston complain that Forrest and Lee have not been sent to cut Sherman's lines of communication; to do for Johnston what he had ample force to do for himself, and to take care of and save his army. Wheeler's large and splendid cavalry force would long since have cut those lines of communication had they been ordered to do so. But General Johnston is one of those singular overwise men whose comprehensive, intellectual vision and great foresight sees all the dangers, all the chances of failure, all the difficulties ahead, and who will never go toward so long as there is a single obstacle in his way, or a single chance of failure. His wisdom ard great accomplishment as a and bid her mother meet them soon. The bud so admired scientific soldier paralizes his action. He is ever standing still, with folded arms, as during the siege of Vicks burg, or retreating, as from Manassas, Yorktown and Dalton. He will never risk a battle until every possible advantage exists on his side; every possible disadvantage on the side of the enemy. Such overwise apprehensive men are rare in public life, for wholly wanting confidence in themselves, they seldom win the confidence of others. In private life, they are more common; and hence we find that bold, daring, enterprising men, of mean capacity and little learning, much oftener succeed in business than the meditative, the learned, and the wise.

In fact, however Lee and Forrest have all the while been fighting Johnston's battles, and saving his army reproachable moral character, respective to his superior from annihilation. But for their splendid achievements in defeating and driving back, with terrible loss, the large reinforcements on their way to join Sherman, he (Johnston) would have long since had much of his supplies cut off, and been overwhelmed by superior numbers.—Richmond Sentinel.

Scenes in Wilson's Raid .- A Yankee correspondent who accompanied Wilson on his last raid, gives the following sketch of the conduct of the negroes sedu-

ced by the raiders from their homes? We had scarcely marched ten miles on the late expedition when the negroes began to rally round our flag, and the number with rapidly increased, still, I feel per-

feetly safe in saying, two thousand contrabands of all ages followed the expedition. It was an amusing sight to witness the manner in which they came in, and to see the taste they displayed of consequence have taken place. We quote nominally in selecting articles to carry along into the promised at \$1.75 to \$2 per lb. for compressed. land; for it seemed to be a settled opinion with them that when once they reached Yankeedom they were in the land of promise "sure 'nuff." A wench dressed in at \$25 per tushel.

Copperate the coarse enough for gunny bags, dirty

Copperate Retails at \$3 to \$1 per lb. and greasy withal as the sacks pork merchants encase sides of bacon in, would steal her mistress' fashionable bonnet, ornate with marvellous ribbons and wonderful plumes and flowers, and with this upon her head she \$14 per 100 lbs.

Hides—Green,\$2, and dry \$5 to \$5.50 per lb. would trudge along through the dust, supremely proud

of her finery, and thinking herselt as attractive as an African Venus. Some of the women would take articles along with them of no earthly utility. Occasionally one could be seen carrying a huge mirror, another a china wash-bow or pitcher or some other article of crockery ware of equally doubtful utility. Some boy, whose master had skedaddled, would steal his clothes, even to his cane, gloves and hat, and, mounted on a gay and prancing steed which he had purloined, he would ride about swelling like a peacock, and looking down upon his walking companions with the imperious air of a Magnus Apollo. How the women and children managed to keep up with us I cannot conceive. From the 22d of June till the present they have followed us, notwithstanding the fact that at times we scarcely rested for an hour in forty eight; and in twenty four hours we have marched more than sixty miles. Yet the poor creatures

follow, panting and perspiring, still keeping up. Many of them joined us mounted on either horses o mules, and as these were wanted in the batteries and wagons they were taken from them. A large number of carts, wagons, carriages, coaches, barouches, and vehicles of every description were brought into our lines but have since fallen into the hands of the enemy. The rebel cavalry sabred many of the negroes who fell into their hands when they made their charge near the wanty. It was really appalling to hear the heart-rend ing shricks of the women and children as the rebels dashed into them, firing their carbines among them and cutting them down with their sabres. Probably a thousand men, women and children followed us to our

CAPTURED SPY .- A spy was arrested in Hamburg, the surplus in the ground to prevent it from the effects S. C., on Sunday last. He was a lieutenant in the 5th Illinois cavalry, as shown by his commission which was found sewed up in the back of his coat. He had

The election for Governor in North Carolina is held on the 4th of August. There is not the slightest doub! that a treasonable secret society exists in North Carolina. Its initials are "H.O.A." meaning "Heroes in a basket, will answer. Next, add to each gallon of of America," and it is known to be working for the

> CAPTURE OF RUNAWAY SLAVES .- The following negroes, captured from the enemy in Tennessee, were brought to this city yesterday and committed to Castle Thunder: Henry, slave of L. Plague, of Clarke county, Tenn ; Levi and Lewis, slaves of A. Sharp, of Union county, Tenn., and Caleb, slave of A. Godden, of Jefferson county, Miss.—Rich. Dispatch.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Col. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New FOR SHERIFF.

FOR SHERIFF.

239-ta* June 17. TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY.

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WE are authorized to announce the Hon. SAM'L J. PERSON and Capt. JOHN R. HAWES, as candidates to represent New Hanover county in the House of Commons of the next General Amembly.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANDVER COUUNDY. ful of their interests, prompt and faithful in the discharge of my duty.

Very respectfully,
JULIUS W. WRIGHT. Co. A, 3d N. C. Batt. Light Artillery

255-te-41-te. FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS. I AM A CANDIDATE to represent you in the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Bladen, Brussquarts of syrup; turn the mixture into a clean, tight | wick and Columbus. If elected will serve you to the best

> JAS. H. PRITCHETT. July 17th, 1864.

WE are authorized to appounce Mr. JAMES S MELVIN as a candidate to represent Brunswick County in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Being in the service, (Co. H. 46th Reg't N. C. Troops,) beets, water melon juice, the skimmings of the sugar he is unable to meet his friends at the different precincts of of the county. July 19.

> We are requested to state that Mr. J. W. ROBERTS is no longer a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Brunswick

A CARD TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. HAVING learned that many of my friends are of the opinion that I hold a very profitable office, I have been constrained to make the following statement which I will be qualified to, and will also prove the fact by R B. Wood that the office I now hold does not pay over seven

Very respectfully, Your ob't servant, SAMUEL B. BUNTING. Jnle 9th, 1864. 257&42-to

DIED. At the residence of her paternal grandmother, Mrs. M

succor to God.

The beauty of little Josephine was decided: a sufferer

second Ass't Engineer C. HURREY DEAT, in ie 24th year of his age, son of Captain Joan II. Dent, Ediaula, Ala. weeks previous to his death. He was a young man or

per lb. for net meat, as in quality.

Bacon-Sells from carts at \$4 to \$4 50 per lb. for hog round. BEBSWAX-\$3 to \$3 50 per lb.

CORN-None on market. We quote at \$10 per bush-CORN MELL-Sells in the small way from the granaries

FORAGE-FODDER and HAY, \$15 to \$18; SHUCKS, \$12 to

LEATHER-Sole \$10, and upper \$25 per 1b. LARD-\$4 50 to \$5 per lb.

Nalls-By the Keg, \$2.25 to 2.50 per lb. PBA NUTS-\$20 to \$25 per bushel.

held from store at \$25 to \$50 per bushel. EUGAR - Brown, \$1 to \$7.50 per lo by the bbl.

Wood-Is scarce and in demand. Bells by the flat load

at (35 for pine and ush, and \$40 per cord for oak. MONEY MARKET.

N. C. Treasury Notes, \$1 15. Sterling Diffs, \$18 to \$.9. Contederate 8 per cent. bonds, 1968, per; do 1881, \$118. Four per cent. Certificates, \$.0.

ARRIVALS AT THE VARIETY STORE. RAZDES, Fish stocks, Pure White Legal, Copperat, him seed Oil, Whitemore Cotton Caids, Nos. 3, 9 and lo. Wool Cards, Rope, Sugars, Soda, Sotton Yarus, Lauks Mill baw, Kand baw and Bastard Files, Yowder, shot and Cape, Shoe Thread, Awis, Knives, Table Cultry, Boits Bine Read Marches, Tobacco, shor Blacking, P.us Al-apice, Cary Combs, Salt River Whisaey, Fine Blacking, P. y Nots, Silk Sashes, English Ch.cory, Erts, Spurs, Spursbies &c., &c., at &c., &c., a: Variety istore.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NORICE. THE EUB-CRIBER having been apported and having qualified at January Term, 1864, or the Court of Press and Quarter Sessions for the county of Dap in, as Admion-trator upon the estate of B. sjamin H. Newkirk, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment of the same; and also notifies all persons having any claims (gainet the said estate, to present them to the subscriber for payment within the time prescribed by law or else this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

D. T. Echill AN, Adm'r.

July 27th 273-24: -44-4 WILKINSON & CO. BRUKERS,

A GOOD BUGGY AND HARNESS. Any preson withing to buy had better call soon on ARTHUR C. Salth, at Maj. John W. Cameron's office.

July 26. R. W. MILLARL'S SCHOOL. WE NEXT SETS! NOF MY SCHOOL, it on Fig. N. C., 3 miles from broad O ive, on he W & W ... will commence August 8th, 1-64. Turt n \$5 00 \$7 50 ac. \$50.00 per co.s.on, to be pard in provisions of prices of one the war. Bicon and Light 1 tends for it; on a per barrel, or \$1, \$1 and \$4 per week is no ey. Bour

C. H. SUMMERSETT.

hundred dollars in Confederate meney, the Legislature having removed all causes of litigation out of the County Court to the Superior Court

A. Rivera, in Clinton, Sampson County, on Thursday last, JOSEPHINE LOVI. only daughter of the late J. Edward and Mary A. Pearce, aged 6 years and 7 m on the. It is sad at any time to lose a child, and the mother, under any circumstances, must and will lament and refuse to be comforted. But to yield to the grave an only child, and one endeared by peculiar grace is the severest of earthy trials, the acme of distress. Words may not express the poignancy of her grief, and friendship can only pray for

for weary years from paralysis, the sensive resignation of her face gave it a soft and unwonted charm. See had more than ordinary intelligence, that il shed at times radiantly, as the light that illumes and plays in a broken vase. H quickness of apprehensive documers, and gentleness, while they augmented the love of relations, conciliated the esteem of strangers. She seemed to have a precocious gravity of thought as regards futurity, and the destiny of the scul: would speak of her father, say she would go o him, appeared instinctively to feel that it was destined to open appeared instinctively to less that I was destined to open its petals in Heaven; and to treable with eagerness at tac thought, that there, while yielding gratefully its perfame, it would bask in the sunlight of eternal peace and love— How comforting and consening the thou, it that these sinless little ones but precedous to mounter in spotiess robes about the throne of God, and to got as intercements in our behalf! "Of such is the kinguom of Heaven." On the 16th July, 1864, on board C. S. Steamer "Co-

Mr. Dent and the pilot were the only two persons saved from the C. S. Steamer Juno, foundered at sea about three months ago. He never entirely recovered in mith efficis of the exposure then subjected to; he was sice about four officers, courte us and poin e to his associates, and find and generous to those serving under him. He left Parametering where he was acquiring a practical known dge of his prosseon.) on the inauguration of the war, and emered the Engineer cores of the Navy soon a ter, discharging the duties assigned him with zeat and abin y. His ceam produced sorrow among his associates, and was another by the board. all on board. July 24th, 1864.

WILEINGTON MARKET, July 27th, 1864. FFLES-Green, \$10 to \$20 per bushel. BEEF (ATTLE-Are in moderate request for beichering purposes, and grass fatted sell on the hoof at \$2 to \$2 50

EUTTER-\$7 to \$3 per 15. Conton-The market continues to rule quiet and no sales

Flour-Market dull, and only occasional sales in the small way at \$200 per i.bl. for superfine.

POTATOES-Irish \$12 to \$15 per bushel. POULTRY-Chickens \$4 to \$5, and grown fowls \$7.50 to Rics-Clean, 50 to 60 cents per lb by the cask, as in quantity. SALT—No sale, of consequence. Sound made is generally

EHABTING-Fayetteville factory, \$2 75 to \$1 per yard SPIRITS TURPESTINE-Nomical at \$5 to \$5 per gailon. EYRUP. - \$25 to \$30 per gamon. TALLOW-\$3 to \$3 50 per ib. YAMN-By the bale, \$30 per bunch.

There is more enquiry for specie, and the market has an upward tendency. We quote silver at \$17, and gill at \$18 to \$19 for one, which figures the brokets are now paying. Bank Notes torth Carolina, \$3; Georgia, \$2 50; Virgina and South Carolina, \$1 50 for one.

BUY AND SELL FOUR PERCENT. CERTIFICATES. Jaly 20.

\$1.50 per week to be paid one had in proveding and the cest is money proportionate to providions, or at meether money or provisions.

MANUFACTURER OF AKTIFICIAL LEGS, HILTON, NEW HANGVER COUNTY, N. C.

CONFEDERALE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

austaining of the country in its sanggle, not simply dence to spare Colonel BARRY, it will be a matter of for independence, but for life itself, the strengthen- prouder retrospection to himself, and in due time to great objects, and to accomplish these things we need relatives:union and harmony, we need the conservation and development of all our resources, we want wisdom and experience in our councils, we want honesty and ability Messrs. Fulton & Price,

places for which they are to be selected. At this time it is our duty to seek for and avail ourselves of the best and most tried legislative ability that we can command or secure. It will all be required. It is our duty to find the men who will best represent our views and prinsiderations. The position of a legislator is one of no compliment. It is not to do honor simply to the percan and will best perform the services required? Who for the practical display of a will best and next ably reflect the feelings and wishes or at large, to the Confederacy, and to his constituents in

proscriptive party ch racter, so much out of place at gislature was in too many cases factious and intolerant. and we must also thick that it is the duly of all who do not approve of such spirit, to support, and, if possible elect to the coming Lysislature, persons opposed to this | Charleston papers of Thursday bring accounts of the factious and intolerant spirit of partyism so strikingly | death of Captain John C. Mitchell, lst S. C. Artilcharacteristic of the nu jointy in the last L gislature—
The independent votus of the State, the friends of the Confederate Administration Administration and the Confederate Administration an Confederate Administration, have given evidence of a wound inflicted by a shell. servatives or by any other name under which faction considerations and motives. or follow the cichates of personal opposition.

PERHAPS the richest development of the present can | clorious de'ence of Sumter.

dotes, of which we only judge by reading his speeches, had gone to assume the command of the larger portion Bud by what we hear iron others. We confess that we of his army who had gone before. - Where? wish this trait were less prominent or less pro minently

The Chora.—We are happy to bear from all quarupon the whole, his incle a good and efficient and logal Governor, and in consideration of that really important and vital fac, we are perfectly willing to overlock this boldest randrings seems to longh with plenty.

The prospect for corn is remark—able a good and efficient and logal dent on the subject of this law, as the author of all their out the civil zed world. Even in France it was condemned by many, and especially Marshal Sout, then work, longetting that Congress is really the responsible demned by many, and especially Marshal Sout, then work, longetting that Congress is really the responsible demned by many, and especially Marshal Sout, then work, longetting that could, had it seen proper, reassed the work of the responsible demned by many, and especially Marshal Sout, then work amendment over the veto of the President; but seeing boldest randrings seems to longh with plenty. minor and comparatively unimportant drawback, as well as the more sorted as of point founded upon the unnecessary and untailed for reflections included in by the Merses. Fulton & Price, Wilmington, N. C.

"Conservatism."

But mark the course of Governor Vance's present opponents, and especially his present competitor. Two years ago they supported Governor Vance. Then he was a "marvellous proper man," and if we, or anybody else, ventured to hist that the times demanded the services of a practical and able by lines man and financier, rather than of an accomplished joker, a good stump speaker, or an adroit politician, we were denounced as "destructives," and accomplished colors. Vance.

S. C., where I arrived and took up quarters at Nickerson's that he have a number of the same than the symmetry and to say I was much disappointed as I mean here and to say I was much disappointed as I mean here and to say I was much disappointed as I mean here and to say I was much disappointed as I mean here and to say I was much disappointed as I have and to say I was much disappointed as I have an it is an ever sat down to so poor a fare in my life, dinner consisting of a phace of sa theet soaked and baked for roast break, builed white peas, a list leaves and black, coarse break, builed white peas, a list leaves and black, coarse break, builed white peas, a list leaves and black, coarse cold meat and chicora coffee. Hard beds, which appeared to be stuffed with pine kno's, and only \$40 per diem. The City Hatel at your town is a piace of a place to it.

I made short metre of that city, and left, finding such a place, which has never been disturbed by the cruel war, to be an abomization to maukind. Goods of all descriptions, fity per cent, dearer than in Wilmington. My jour rey was more pleasant to Charlotte, N. C., where I found a host of friends and plenty of good cheer, and particular.

It is a great thing this matter of the diff rence between your bull and my ex, as the Raleigh Progress will bear witness. Fermerly that paper did greatly reliable Government. It appears that none of the mittar flives a called out to do daty, and are shown in the case of reliable Government was without any means of making the expense of others. We read not ask its opinion of them now, when its flives a local making ware and all the torses. It is also stated here that allow the called him work when its flives a local making ware and all the torses. It is also report the mow, when its flives a continuous manner of the flives and th and to be pained at the idea of being forced to take tories. part in opposition to one or the other. When in fac' the editor stemed to say,

How happy I could be with either, Were 'tother dear charmer away.

keep from making jokes and telling anecdor es t'man the Legislature, and not the Governor, is to blame about Standard can kep from abusing ser body or other that. The Legislature, or at least the dominant ma-"for political purposes;" or the Progress can keep from jority in that body, is the responsible party. We trust same purpose. "Let them rip," we can't help it.

Constitutionalist beaded "Commercial Restrictions.—
The Governors and the President," as also the President's veto message of an act amending the act of Pebruary last imposing restrictions upon foreign commerce.

The Governors and the President," as also the President will be adopted to guard the people of the Western point of the State against the recurrence of these design and the providence of these design and the providence of these designs are the providence of the President of the State against the recurrence of these designs are the providence of the President of the State against the recurrence of these designs are the providence of the President of the

ese articles will throw light upon a subject of considerable interes', here, and cm: to which reference was made in the message of Governor Vance to the Legislature at its last extra 8(83)on. As usual the President's position appears to be incontrovertible. A CRYING EVIL. - Sundry cross babies in a railroad

WE publish below a letter from Col. John D. BAR-RY, of the Eighteenth Regiment, received by us yesterday. We have no doubt but that the Colonel would i make a good representative, nor can any one doubt that he well deserves the compliment paid to him by the friends who have brought his name forward as a candi-We occupy no merely party position. Our position date for a seat in the House of Commons of North in that respect is turely a negative one. Were Carolina, but at the same time we feel constrained to the expression allowable, we would say that we are of say that the course he has adopted reflects more bonor the party that would nut down party-at any rate we upon him than could the obtainment of any office in the are among those citizens who ho'd such views. The gift of the people, and, should it be the will of Proviing, sapplying and comforting our armies and our his descendants, or should be fall, it will be an equally soldiers, and providing for their families are now the proud source of consolation to his surviving friends and

> HEADQUARTERS LANE'S BRIGADS, NEAR DEEP BOTIOM, VA., 16th July, 1864.

Gentlemen :- A friend at present in Duplin county, There is a place for everything, and for every mar, has just written me that a card has appeared in your in which he does and can do better service than in any other place; and so, in looking around for persons to the House of Commons in the next Legislature of our represent us of this or any other county, we must have State. From the fact that no mails have been received regard to the fitness of persons to be selected to fill the before to day since the 18th June, neither letters nor papers from North Carolina have reached us, and 1 am therefore ignorant as to the date at which the announcement was made. I write to ask that my name be withdrawn from further publication in this connection.

While under ordinary circumstances it would afford ciples, and support such men regardless of outside con- me pleasure to serve the good people of my native county, in any capacity which they might deem me secondary character. It is no sinecure. It is no more worthy of, and competent to fill, I cannot at present so far forget my duty to them, as to relinquish a position in the field for one in the legislative councils, when son called to it. It is made for the people, for public I am so tally convinced that the one I now hold is a use. The legislator is the public servant, and in chool more appropriate sphere for the exercise of what little sing that servant the primary consideration is-Who ability I may possess, as well as a more suitable place for the practical display of a proper spirit of patriotism

It older, and wiser, and more capable men are called his constituents? Who can practically discharge the to discharge the duties which devoive upon the legisladuties of a legislator with most advantage to the State | tor, and young men made to serve the State | by facing and fighting the common enemy, the people will feel petter satisfied with the manner in which their suffrages have been cast ;-young men will give additional Without making sweeping assertions against the strength to those who are battling for the establishment "Conservative" party, otherwise than as o' jec jeg to its of our national independence; -the State will lose nothing, -and the country will gain much.

Returning my thanks to those kind friends who have the present time, and with all due respect to the mem- complimented me by suggesting my name, and assuring bers of that party individually, we cannot but think them of my grateful appreciation of their partiality that the spirit deplay d by the majority in the last Le and highly esseemed friendship, I have the honor to be, Most respectfully, your ob't serv t,

JNO. D. BARRY.

DEATH OF THE COMMANDER OF FORT SUMTER.—THE

their fortenance and patriotism by declining to run a | Captain Mitchell, a son of John Mitchell, the candidate for Governor. Let them follow up by seeing | Irish patriot, was quite a young man, and was one of that the right med are sent from every county, so that the most modest, unpresuming men we have ever seen. the friends of the Confederate government in the As the Counter says, his heart retained the dew of Legislature that he no larger but's for the you'h and the freshness of early feeling, and of the oblequy and oppressin of a domineering and training enjoyed under the tuition and example of a arrogant ja ty naj rity, calling themselves Co: - family that recognized honor and duty as paramount

disguises itself to execute the beliests of party projudice. He was a gifted, generous, and heroic young manand set a s'tining example to the men under his com-

both cases, no doubt, for "political jurposes."

Way.

We will take one instance—hat of Governor

By the way, on Tuesday last a citizen bearing the VANCE'S proceivity for including in j kes and ance
VANCE'S proceivity for including in j kes and ance
The first are governor by the way, on Tuesday last a citizen hearing the proting a general attack, and proparations have been me opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting a general attack, and proparations have been me opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting a general attack, and proparations have been me opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting a general attack, and proparations have been me opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting a general attack, and proparations have been me opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting a general attack, and proparations have been me opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting a general attack, and proparations have been me opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting a general attack, and proparations have been me opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting a general attack, and proparations have been me opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting a general attack, and proparations have been me opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting a general attack, and proparations have been me opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting a general attack, and proparations have been me opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting a general attack, and proparations have been me opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting a general attack, and proparations have been me opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting a general attack, and proparations have been me opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting at the proting

sponsible office of G average, in times of such gravity as ters that the small grain crops, already saved, are very these. But we suppose it is Govern a Vance's way and we must take men as we find them. Gov. Vances could not be bester. The prespect for corn is remark—

| the cave, and the five or s.x handred unfortunate were che are the mouth pieces of the opposition to the present the were sufficient to death. This monstrous and us—
| dmidistration, unfairly and unjustly assail the President of the prespect for corn is remark—
| paralleled proceeding created a great sensation through dept on the subject of this law, as the author of all their

Governor against the Sec e-insists or "Discretives," or in fact against any and all who have not chosen to array themselves under the party banner of sell named "Conservation".

"Conservation"

speaker, or an advoid politician, we were denounced as "destructives," and so used of slandering Col. Vance. Was this not so? Gov. Vance was the same man then that he is now. He was just as invecterate a juker than as now, orly, perhaps abittle more so. The editor of the Standard, his present competitor, knew that as well then as now, but he had no word of reproach then but now he is hortified. The able, elequent and patritional to the pitful juker, the irreverent blasphemer, the everyway improver and hardly reputable person.—Can emphody be at a lose to understandall this? Does not everybody see that it is done "for political purpeses," just as Mr. Graham was denounced and praised, and as almost every other prominent man in the State has, by turns, heen denounced and praised, weight can any sensible mar, any man who has independence enough to think for himself, attach to the praise or blame of the Sandard, error of Mr. Helden, its editor and Governor Vancels, comparisons that it is done to the praise or blame of the Sandard, or of Mr. Helden, its editor and Governor Vancels, comparisons the man had been considered in the way of an attach to the praise or blame of the Sandard, or of Mr. Helden, its editor and Governor Vancels, comparisons the man had been considered in the way of an another spring the countries. It is a pure white sulphur spring, with a small quantity of mal diseases connection the himself, attach to the praise or blame of the Sandard, or of Mr. Helden, its chief the sandard in the state has, by turns, heen denounced and praised, what we get the sandard is a small fill, it is only the sandard in the sandard particular to the sandard particular the sandard particular the hone of the Sand praise or blame of the Sandy d, or of Mr. Holden, its editor and Governor Vanca's competitor, especially where "political purposes" are to be subserved?

It is a great thing this matter of the diff rence be
tween year, half and my expectable Delicate Property of the place, the corn never looked better, nor more per tried. On sand which are all well saved, and the farmation of the large view to the place, the corn never looked better, nor more per tried. On sand which are all well saved, and the farmation to the place the corn never looked better, nor more per tried. On sand which are all well saved, and the farmation to the place the corn never looked better, nor more per tried. On sand which are all well saved, and the farmation in the Save Government. It appears that none of the

Youre truly,

TAB BUCKET. Our correspondent, or those whom he has heard talk. are in error in attributing the blame of not putting the We really believe that Gov. Vance can no more militia efficers into service to the Governor. The berries, it is thought, will do as well. telling whoppers, and slang whanging generally for the same purpose. "Let them rip," we can't herp it.

also that he is m staken about Camp Vance. Of course he simply gives things as he hears them. We WE publish to-day an edit orial from the Augusta can thus see the misconceptions, if not misrepresentations that are put forth to influence the approaching whiskey was probably the cause of this negligence.

Brigadier General Tyler and staff escaped to Brigadier General Tyler and staff escaped to Brigadier General Tyler.

I E DID IT .- Some mouths ago while in command

and Jonah wa s eaten and brought up !

From the New York Delty Teibune, July 13, 1864.

BEBEL OFFICERS FLACES UNDER FIRE OFF
ORS AND THE PRESIDENT.

I HARLESTON.

The following are the names of the rebel officers who resolition to the every's fice:

Major Generals E ward Johnston Frank Gardner. Brigatier Generals- S Aicher, George W hiewart and M J ff homp-on.

J ff homp-on. Unionels...Wesley R Carter, M. Cobb, Baril Pinke, Y J Ferguson, J.M. Ganks Richard C. Moren Peebles, A.H. Vanderventer, W.W. Ward, M Brown, J A Jaques, R E Du dill and W H Forney
Lieutenant Colonels—Jemes F Bremer, P E Darant, J P
Swingley, Jos T luck r D A L Vall E. A Dupree, T G Jackson, M. J. Smith and W. L. Pavidson.

Majers - J. T. Groce, in A. Higley, J. A. Nach, D. W. Anderson, J. H. Caldwell, J. T. Corson, W. T. Emmetr, L. J. Perkins, Geom. Smith, E. J. Eaunders, T. S. cele, Thos. B. Weber, J. M. Wilson, W. H. Mauning, J. E. Upeon and F. F. Waring.

H. STEWART, of Virginia.

Of the Colonels we recognize the names of WM. M. BARBER, and we think, J. N. Brown, as from N. C. Of the Lieutenant Colonels we are not certain of any without government, and in a state of disorganization, but W. L. DAVIDSON, from Mccklenburg. It has been stated, and, we fear with some truth, that Lieutenant Colonel PARSLEY, of this place, is included.

FORT CASWELL, July 17th, 1864 Messrs. Fulton & Price,

SIRS :- The members of Signal Station No. 2 were aroused on the night of the 10th inst. by the firing of the enemy off at sea. The men were called out, and were soon in readiness for any emergency that might come, but it was soon discovered that the enemy were chasing the steamer Mary Celestia, pursuing her closely. but owing to the shortness of their fuse, the shell exploded too soon to do any damage to the steamer.

The enemy came in close range of the gun commanded by Serg't Blackmon, of Co. C, 1st Battalion. Being nearly opposite the Signal Station, she fired at the operators' lights, throwing fragments of shell all around them. The gun then being in position, Serg't B. gave the boys orders to fire, which they did, throwing missiles of death among the enemy, causing them to leave immediately, without waiting to return the fire.

I have learned since, through correct channels, tha one shell took effect in some usknown part of the Steamer, killing three of her crew hanautly. Fine boys are not a little proud to near this, and are wishing for her appearance again, and they say she will not be able to get off next time, as they have all confidence in their old - pounder, and thick they are the boys to manage it. They are whole-souled boys, punctual in the discharge of their duty and are ever willing to strike a blow for their country; and I think they are entitled to the honor they have merrited with the old pounder, and should have credit for the same. A SOLDIER.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In section of Cummines' Battery in the treaches around Petershurg, July 15, 1864.

Wonaded-Capt J. D. Cummings, alightly; Bergt. S. C.

DEATH OF MARKETAL DELINATED Recent foreign advices announce the dash of Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, Marshall of France, Commander of Seventh Corps d'Armee, Governor General of

later to the military school of St. Cyr. On the State officials, and not for one half only of the tonnage is limited, that the profits of exporting produce are 18th of March, 1815, two days before Napoleou's of the vessel, but for its whole carrying capacity. The very large, that the temptation to engage in the busiarrival in Paris, he became a sub-lieutenant of scope of the amendment and the construction liable to ness will be great, it is easy to perceive how grave artillery, but in the following month joined the fifty seventh regiment of the line, in the army of observation of the Rhine. He served in various the Constitution of the land distinctly declares shall Government would be competitors for contracts with vass for G vernor of Ner h Carolina, is the apparent, and jethels real care with which certain parties turn and jethels real care with which certain parties turn and abuse what they once praised, acting to Grant is somewhat demoralized, but not in that of the conduct of the finite. He served in various to constitution of the finite. He served in various to constitution of the finite. He served in various to constitution of the finite and of observation of the finite compared only by the General Government; the owners of vessels engaged in this commerce, and the conquest of Algeria, in 1830, he was on the conquest of Algeria, in 1830, he was on the stung by a bung."

This amendment was however, passed by Congress, how imminent the risk that the Confederacy would be not chief of squadron. From 1832 to 1839, he was on the special duty at Paris, but in 1839 ne was sent to length. We publish to day this veto message. The the special duty at Paris, but in 1839 he was sent to length. We publish to day this veto message. The war. commanded the left wing of the army. In 1845 he converse both that crock over or Pinha, who took refuge in a great cave. Pelisser of the President as successfully as any ever staken in Confederate States, under existing regulations, to the three bundred wagons. The Gazette says there is to confederate States, under existing regulations, to the vainly tried to get their to surrender. Finally he Congress. made a great fire of faggots at the mouth of The papers of this State, and of other States, who the cave, and the five or s x hundred unfortunate wre ch are the mouth pieces of the opposition to the present State." ders, bimself assumed the responsibility, and justified it the President, a majority of nearly two to one, the most on the ground of military necessity.

Of whom had originally voted for the amending government sustained this view, and Polissier tained the veto, and refused to pass the act.

of division, when he succeeded M. d'Hampoul, in the unlimited foreign commerce at this time, let them purgovernment of Algeria.

province in a state of stege, and adopted the most vig- ties of Gov. Brown, to the Secretary of Treasury, to orous measures to preserve order and secure addes one impair the regulation in his case, of a chartered vessel, is,

these services, and in January, 1855, Penssier was or-dered to the Crimes, as second in command to CanroGov. Vance and the others who signed the memorial dered to the Crimes, as second in command to Canrobert, whom he superceded in the following May, Can- to Congress upon the final action of that body in sus-

protracted siege, and brought the Russians to terms. our Governor keeps up the discussion to keep his hand
For this service he was made a Marshal of France, in, as he expects, like Ramsey, to go to the quarter Duke of Malakoff, and Secator, and a pension of 100,
Traces on the next county election.

We read of the Constitutionalist an at-

In April, 1858, soon after his marriage to a young and handsome Spanish lady, he was appointed minister Davis—it is full, it is emphatic, it is convencing and to England, but was recalled the following year to take satisfactory. command of the observation, headquarters at Nancy. In 1861, he was appointed Governor General of Algeria, a post which be has held ever since. Pelissier was grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

Queen Victoria had also conferred on him the honcrary grand cross of the Order of the Bath. The genius ring his short career in London. But he was a thorough soldier, bold, dashing and unserupuious. He was a de proved Febuary 5th, 1864." voted servant of Napoleon III, who will doubtiess cause every honor to be paid his memory.

We are informed that Elias Grantham, of this District, was killed on the road above this place, between Campbell's Bridge and Buck Swapp Bridge. He was acting as deputy Sheriff, and h d in his custody a ne-

Take one quart of blackberries, add three quarts of a dem j.hn, and set the demijohn in the eun, uncorked engaged in the trade were foreigners, who, by the aid

At night and in cloudy days, take it in the house. In of the fortifications and defences established and main— At night and in cloudy days, take it in the house. In

Escape of Maj. Gen. Franklin.

more.—Richmond Sentinel, 18th.

We regret to hear of the escape of Maj. Gen. Franklin, as his capture would have enabled our Government to exchange him for some of our generals now in hands of the enemy. We understand he was placed in charge of a officer and two men, who laid down and slept while Franklin deliberately walked off. Too much Brigadier General Tyler and staff escaped to Balti-

WHAT WE GOT AT MARTINSBURG .- A correspond-

On the 6.h of February last, the Congress of the Confederate States, after careful deliberation and matured consideration, passed "an act to impose regulations upon the foreign commerce of the Confederate The necessity for such a law was sorely, felt. States." The tobacco and cotton in the hands of the Government was almost useless property, as it could not be made available for war purposes, from the fact that the Government, having no ships of its own, had to submit to the nejust extortion of blockade runners, and compete for cargo with the speculator at exorbitant rates. The law regulating foreign commerce grew out of this. It is a good law-a just law, under the circumstar ces. It is a law based upon the principles at the very foun-"General GEORGE W. STEWART" is General GEO. dation of all good communities and governments. In a time of peace, all citisens for the advantages derived ing given to office s of the Government, that the ownfrom the community are called upon to yield to the ers of vessels could make better bargains with Govergeneral good certain rights which are theirs, but only erjoyed by them to their full extent without society. when only might makes right, and when noce are secure in their rersons or their property. To make a Government or a society, each individual composing it must necessarily yield somewhat for the good of the Among the Majors we only recognize the name of whole. In a state of war these exactions for the com-W. T. Exmett-it ought to be Ennett, of Ooslow mon good grow heavier, and fall especially severe upon the capitalist, the traders and property holders. Few men, Lowever trite these words may be, ever take time to consider them; and only become enraged, and call that Government bad and unjust, and attempt to write it down as infringing the reserved rights of the citizen, and as acting the tyrant, when it was only set up as general administrator and executor, when it calls upon them to yield and give way before a law or laws, which encroaches upon their capital or reduces their means of

making money. The law and regulations under consideration can be simply stated as follows: Every vessel owned by private persons is considered

chartened by the Government for one-half of her carying capacity outwards and inwards. All private owners of cargo shipped from the Conderacy, shall for the privilege of exportation, bring in return, supplies for the Government, equal to doe-half the nett value of their exported cargo. The Govern-

ment supplying the freight at foreign ports. to these regulations.

All vessels owned by the individual States, as State are in nowise under this law or subject to its regula-

This law, as alberts, which calls upon the money the regulations. makers to yield, met their almost unanimous and car-ne-t opposition. And for a time the timid anticipated that the blockade running had met a more serious obstacle then Federal iron-clade, and that it lad; ceased. The Government was firm in its position, held them strictly to the regulations, which had been deduced from the law, and blockaders gradually yielded; and the result has been an increase of vessels, the ability to supply the Government has been most satisfacterily devel-

improved. This is as fair a statement of this law as can be made. We think all our citizens will at once see the pressing recessity for the act, and only regret that it had not

been enected at the commencement of the wart At the last session of Congress, however, a memorial went up to Richmond, respired by the Governor of this Algeria, and one of the Vice Presidents of the Fre ch State, making serious objection to the law, and asking at their disposal under the regulations and thus presera sweeping amendment which was tantamount to its ving equality with the Confederate Government in this His origin was humble, his parents being farmers re- repeal. It would have become a dead letter upon the matter, to charter the entire tonnage of the vessels, thus iding at Maromme, near Rouce, where he was born. | starte books, with the amendments proposed by Gov-November, 6th, 1794, so that his age was nearly seven- emors Brown, Varce and others. The Government posil, and without which very serious embarrassment ty years. When twenty years old he was admitted to under this amendment would again have been brought to the public service would ensue. When it is cememthe military prytaneum of LaFleche, and two months into competition, not with the speculators, but with bered that the number of private vessels in the service

of whom had originally voted for the amendment, sus-

was promoted, reaching, in 1851, the grade of general If the States wish the privilege of unrestricted and chase and own vessels, and trouble is at an end; but. On receiving news of the coup d'etat, he declared the under the law, as it stands, the persistent importunito the imperial policy.

Nupoleon III, was not forgetful or ungrateful for the sally talk of an old woman, who wants a thing beto say the least of it, ridiculous; and represents more

robert returning to the command of the first division. | taining, with so handsome a majority, the veto Message The French operations in the Crimea and the siege —let the matter drop. We hear of no telegraphing by of Sebastopol were thenceforth under the command of Govs. Vance, or Watts or Clark to the Secretary on Pelissier, and the final and successful assault on the this subject—only Gov. Brown, with the tenacity and tormidable work known as the Matakoff, finished the earn-stness of Ramsey Suffles in his imaginary fight,

tentive reading of the veto Message of President

The Pretident's Veto Message

To the House of Representatives of the Confederate States

of America:
I herewith return to your honorable body, with my objections, a bill which originated in the House, entiof the Duke of Malakoff was almost exclusively mill- iled, "An act to amend an act entitled an act to imtary. He made but a poor figure as a diplomatist du- pose regulations upon the foreign commerce of the Con- and when breakfast was nearly over, remarked, in a ederate States to provide for the public defence," ap-

The principal provisious of the bill are unexceptionable, but one of its clauses requires to be guarded by some restriction or mdoification in order to prevent serious injury to the public service. For a proper understanding of the subject it is necessary to state cerwhich have an important bearing on the policy of the Government.

about two weeks it will be excellent vinegar. Juneberries, it is thought, will do as well.

In the local control of the local control preciating our currency and exhausting our country of he productions which form its most valuable resources for needful supplies during the war. In the beginning these vessels were, by consent of the owners, made partheir tonnage was reserved for public use, but always at very extravagant rates. Subsequently, however, even these profits were insufficient to satisfy the demands of some of the traders, and attempts were made to enhance gains by bringing State and Confederate officials into competition for the use of the vessels.

The evit effects of the system were so apparent that the act of 6th of February last, was passed by your predecessors, and under its provisions regulations were insufficient to satisfy the demands of some of the traders, and attempts were made of some of the traders, and attempts were made in an an analysis of the clothing—taking out take North.

Every house on my lot was burned save a small granary over my ice house. Not a particle of flourf fortunate escape unharmed. But after wearing an second fortunate escape unharmed. But after wearing an second fortunate escape unharmed line amidst the missiles of death for the disast of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May. Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail Armstrong was a position of the i2th of May, Edward Hail I the field was left, all having been tially available for public purposes, and a portion of

quantities of supplies fell into our hands at Martins- predecessors, and under its provisions regulations were fired, the fiends fired the stable, located about forty It might be truly said, "none saw him but to a The Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command the Did It.—Some months ago while in command of the Did It.—Some months ago while in command the Did It.—Some months ago while the fields fired the Stable, located about forty ago while in command the Did It.—Some months ago while in command the Did It.—Some months ago while in the Stable, located about forty ago while in the Blank in the Stable, located about forty ago while in the Blank in the Stable for the Did It.—Some months ago while in the Stable for the Stable for the Did It.—Some months ago while in the Stable for the Stable for the Did It.—Some months ago while in the Stable for the Did It.—Some months ago while in the St said to be, that Lord Russell was brought up at L'ton, deemed the capture of that place a fixed fact.

Sels remained unemployed on the allegation of the ownand Jonah was seaten and brought up!

Generals Averili, Orook, Sulivan and Duffie dencundeemed the capture of that place a fixed fact.

operous as to render it impossible the continuance of all the principles of civil sed warrare, and stated that the business. The regulation remained unchanged, for Hunter alone was responsible for these atrocities. I was entished from an examination of the subject that this complaint was unlounded, and that the withdrawal of the vessels was an experiment, by a combination among their owners, on the firmness of the Government. The result proved the correctness of this view, for after various attempts to obtain increased advantages, the versels resumed their voyages, their numbers does also my family. Accept our thanks. * * * bas been largely increased, the ability to export produce So soon as I can visit Richmond I will do so—perhans and import suppplies on Government account has been this month. developed a to greater ext nt than had been anticipated,

rapidly advanced. It is proper here to observe that among the efforts made to induce a change of the regulations was a warnnors of States than with the Confederate Government, and that if the regulations were not relaxed in their favor, they would transfer their vessels to the Executives of the several States, and thus withdraw them from the operation of the regulations.

and the credit of the Government has been so improved

in foreign markets that the quotations for its loan have

Reverting to the terms of the act of 6th February. 1864, it is to be observed that by the 5th section it was provided that nothing in the act "shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States, or any of them, from exporting any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account." Holding in view this expression of the legislative will, the regulations authorized by the law our left under Gen. Stewart, with great vigor. They were framed, and one now in force, based substantially on the following policy:

1st. That every vessel owned by private persons shall be considered, on every voyage, as chartered to the Confederate Government for one-half of her tonnage, outwerds and inwards.

2d. That all private owners of cargo exported from the Confederacy shall bring, in return, supplies equal to one-half of the proceeds of their exported cargo. 3d. That the several States shall remain at liberty to charter the other half of each vessel, and shall be free

being subject to the regulations It will be perceived that the policy of these regulations placed the several States on an equal footing with the Confederate Government so far as is possible, the only difference being that while the Confederacy im-Every State shall remain at liberty to charter the poses a forced charter for one half of the tonnage in its other one-half of such private vessels, and can carry out lown favor, it has no authority to do more for the States or bring in cargo on that half, without being subject than to leave the other half subject to their use by charter obtained by consent of the owners.

When these regulations were occepted by the owners property, and used exclusively for the use of the State, of vessels, they amounted in substance to an agreement on their part to charter half of their tonnage to the Confederacy on every voyage at the rate stipulated in

Now the bill which I return to the House inakes three provisions:

First-That cargo shipped by the States shall not be subject to the regulations, and to this there can be no objection. It merely re-affirms the law as it stands. Second—That vessels owned by any State, and emploved for the exclusive use of the State, shall not be subject to the regulations; and to this no objection is made, as it places vessels owned by any State on the oped, and the credit of the Confederacy abroad much same same footing as vessels owned by the Confedera-

Third-That vessels chartered by any State for its exclusive use shall not be suiject to the regulations; and this is the provision to which objection is made. because it is liable to a construction which would authorize the States, instead of chartering from the owners of vessels in the trade only that half which remains depriving the Confederacy of a resource now at its dis-

Algeria, with the commission of Leutevant Colonel .- objection of the President was considered so valid, and I trust, therefore, that the House will concur in the terest from Grant or Sherman. The former has been exheaded an expedition against the Arab tribe of Ouled against forty three nays. This vote sustained the veto law shall be so construed as to affect the right of the raiders at Spicker's Cap and defeated them, capturing use of one-half of the tomage of each ve-sel engaged in firmation of this story from Washington. the trade except such as are owned exclusively by a

Richmond, Va., Jane 10 1864

From the Bichmond Whig. THE BURNING OF GOVERNOR LETCHER'S

RESIDENCE. We print below a document destined to become historic. The calm, dispassionate and truthful recithl it gives of one of the most wanton and barbaric acts of the wer needs no comment to awaken the indignation of every manly bosom. Our soldiers in Maryland, who are reported to have laid in ashes the residence of the Yankee Governor of that State, by way of retaliation. have given practical expression to the feeling of our people, and anticipated the judgment of markind and the verdict of history. It is due to Gov. Letcher to party debate eneued. Laid severely denounced D'Issuel : say that this letter was written with no view to publi- argument, and charged him with having garbled partials cation, and in response to a private communication tary papers. addressed him by the Mayor of this city. The passages | Hardy indignantly replied, and said that Land's omitted relates to personal matters.

LEXINGTON, VA., July 5th, 1864. * * Finding the Yankees would take the town on Saturday (11th.) I left home near midnight Fricay night, and went to Big Island, in Bedford, where House that Palmerston applied the expression were than the palmerston applied the expression were the palmerston applied the expression applied the e remained until Wednesday morning following, when, ous" to Laird a few years ag s, and the speaker theat hearing the vandals had left, I returned. I had previously heard that my house had been burned, with all its contents. The threats made by the Yankees against me, for the past two years, satisfied me that they would destroy my house when they came to Lexington; but I always supposed they would allow the furniture and here worked a resolution aimiter to D'Israeli and here worked and the speaker than its constitution in order.

The expression in order.

The expression in order.

The peaker was renewed on the 8th amidlt greatex ment. The speakers were Osborne, Watpole, Palmeis motion. Overwhelming cheering from the ministeria speakers were ordered. my family's clothing to be removed. In this, however, ced the foreign policy of the Government.

I was disappointed.

When the Yankses took possession of the town, Dr.

Patton, medical director for Hunter's army, and who

Marian county. Va., went to my house, told

The Confederate loan had advanced and was a confederate loan had advanced and the house. He took the room, supped and breakfasted, menuer half-jocular, half-earnest, to Lizzie, that it was he last meal she would take in the house. Shortly after, he left, without taking leave of any of the family, nor was he again seen by any of them.

The threats made by soldiers on Saturday evening,

induced my wife to fear the house would be burned, and she expressed her fears in the hearing of Dr. Patton tain facts, probally unknown to many members, and and Capt. Towns of New York. Capt. Towns very promptly said, that I, being a private citizen, and the house being private property, burning it would be an inexcusable outrage, and proposed at once to go to Huoter's headquarters and ascertain. He went, and was directed by Hunter to assure my wife that the house would not be disturbed. The sequel shows that the sole object of this assurance was to quiet her apthe army, other than two or three steamers belonging prebensions, and thus prevent anything from being removed. About half-past 8 o'clock, a. m. (Sunday.) Cept. Berry and his Provost Guard rode up, and the officer called for my wife. She came to the door, when officer called for my wife. She came to the door, when In this town, on the 19 h mat., by Hev. Render to Lieut. REDDIN C. BARDIN, to Miss FRANCES E. fire the house. She replied there must be some mistake, DeR SON. and asked for the order. He said it was a verbal order. She then said to him, " Can it not be delayed until I the choice of the pilots, engineers, and other officers can see Gen. Hunter?" The order is peremptory, he water and two spoolsful of molasses or sugar, but it in available for the service. The large majority of those replied, and you have five minutes in which to leave the

bouse. She then asked have to remove her mother's on the 12th of May, in the engagement near Sputigler's her own and her children's clothing, which was insolently refused. Immediately thereafter camplene was poured on the parlor floor and ignited it with a match. In the meantime, my daughter had gathered up an armini of clothing and more refused. sister's, her own and her children's clothing, which was an armful of clothing, and was going out when he diecovered her, ran forward and fired the clothing in her arms. He then poured camphine in the wardrobes, by active service in the field; and from that time of bureau drawers, and ignited the clothing—taking out

I feel grateful to you and other kind friends in Richmond for their generous sympathy and kind tender of a home. There are no people on the earth who have been more uniformly kind than the good people of your city, and I assure you I appreciate their kindness, as

I am truly and in haste, your friend, JOHN LETCHER JOSEPH MAYO, Esq., of Richmond.

TELEGRAPHIO

Satered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1868 by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Distric Court of the Confederate States for the Northern Distric

FROM THE CHATTAHOOCHIE-HEAVY FIGHTING THE ENEMY REPULSED WITH GREAT BLAUGH TER-CAPTURE OF MANY PRISONERS AND 22 PIECES OF ARTILLERY-GENERAL HARDEE IN REAR OF THE ENEMY-FIGHT STILL GOING ON.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 22-P. M. About two o'clock this afternoon the enemy actacked were received with a galling fire from both artiflery and infantry, which caused them to falter, when the order was given to charge. Our troops left their breastworks and charged the enemy with great gallantry, driving them from two fines of their entrenchments, it flicting immense slaush. ter, capturing a large number of priseners and tweaty. two pieces of artillery.

Among the enemy's killed is Gen. McPherson, shot three the hear? : Brig. Geo. Giles A. Smith, and Yankee Gene al Hood. Gen. Greeham lost a lev.

General Hardee having passed round the enemy's flink to carry out or bring back cargo on that half, without is now in his rear deing great execution. Fighting is still

PROM THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.

RICHMOND, July 22. Nothing additional from the Valley since Wednesday .-It is reported we captured four gurs and eight bunired

prisoners in the fight at Snickers. FROM EUROPE RICHMOND July 21 European advices of the 6th have been received .-

D'Israeli had moved a resolution of want of confidence in

the Ministry. Lord Malmabury will move a similar resolu tion to the House of Lords. The debate in the House of Commons was no

after long speeches by Cobden and others. American cotton was I to Id higher. Breadstuff Lave advanced.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERFEURG, July 22d 1864 Brisk artillery firing was kept op all last night, also rapid musketry firing, but this morning it slackened. At noon there is almost perfect quiet along the lines. The enemy brought some new and very heavy mortainto action last night,

Our losses were very few from the whole night's affair. NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES. RICHMOND, July 22d, 1964. The latest date by the flag of truce boat is to the 18th. Another boat is expected at Varioa next week.

The Examiner received the Herald at a late hone los night. Go'd closed on the 18 h at 2824. The Herald says that the negotiations of Fersenden with the banks has proved barren of results, and the pro-meet looks badly for the Treasury Department.

The rumor of Grant's death is unfounded. Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling out five has dred thousand men. If not forthcoming within fitty date The Herald says that the proclamation has come too

LATES FROM THE UNITED STATE .

EICHMOND, July 224 1861 The Baltimore Gazette of vesterday has nothing our

Gen. Smith claims a victory over Lee in Mississippl. Hunter has abled to be relieved from the command a the Department of Western Varginia, his troops have been transferred to Gen. Wright.

Rumor says that Stanton has resigned in consequence a quarrel with Secretary Blair. Failing in obtaining a loan in New York, Fersenden re poses to issue interest bearing notes having three years to

LATER EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, July 22. European advices to the 10th instant have been receive In the House of Commons on the 7th, the debate of D'Israeli's motion of censure was resumed, and a her

ment was calumnious. This word was objected to. I'm merston agreed it was not permissable. A terrible seed ensued; the whole opposition side defending the remain

bu-y moved a resolution similar to D'Israeli's, and de

After several speeches the motion was sustained by

BLACKBERRY WINE -A lady friend who has very successful in making Blackberry Wine, full the following recipe. It will be seen that no b a other spirits is needed, and persons who are coave to the blackberry districts, can produce the will comparatively slight expense. The season is no full blast, and the crop, we understand, is very lara Bruise the berries thoroughly, and aid to each g of berries (which must be measured before bru two quarts of hot water. Let this set all nighstrain off the juice through a cloth. To each ga strained juice, add one and a halt pounds sugar, and in a vessel loosely corked to ferment. After term tion, it must be corked tightly. Some persons par nowdered charcoal, tied in a cloth, to purity it. Petersburg Exp

MARRIED.

ers that the terms imposed by the regulations were so ced the whole proceeding as an outrage, in violation of mion with him is "the beautiful world."